D
6
42
904-14
et3

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET
MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Gallaudet College
Kendall Green
Washington, D. C.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/fortyseventhannu0000unkn

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LIBRARY OF
No.
GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1904.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL LIBRARY
GALLAUDET COLLEGE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—Lewis J. Davis, esq.
Directors.—Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, Senator from Missouri; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

Faculty of Gallaudet College.

President and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in history, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.
Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.; Bessie B. Harley.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

Department of Articulation.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.
Normal fellows.—Henry August Quitmeyer, B. A., Concordia College, Indiana; Nellie Nichol, B. L., Monmouth College, Illinois; Mary Eugenia Thornton, B. S., Isbell College, Alabama.
Normal students.—Howard Edgar Thompson, Frederick College, Maryland; Yun Chung Kim, Seoul College, Korea; Annie Rebecca Kiesel, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Faculty of the Kendall School.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Bertha G. Paterson, M. A.; Clara C. Taliaferro.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

Domestic Department.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, B. A., M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Amanda W. Temple.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

D
Z6
R42
1904-14
set 3

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1904.

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1903, numbered 106; admitted during the year, 52; since admitted, 40; total, 198. Under instruction since July 1, 1903, 117 males and 81 females. Of these, 127 have been in the college department, representing 34 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 71 in the primary department. Of these, 50 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia, and 91 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900.

A list of the names of the students and pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1903, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year. Three of our young people, one requiring a simple surgical operation, were treated at the Columbian University Hospital without charge.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

In our report five years ago a detailed account of the regular courses of study in all the departments of the institution was given. These courses remain practically unchanged, and it is thought unnecessary to repeat a description of them in this report.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the students and pupils during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Peace Conference at the Hague, by President Gallaudet.
Dante, by Professor Fay.
The Fools of Shakespeare's Dramas, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Near-by Historic Virginia, by Professor Draper.

The Exhaustion of the World's Fuel Supply and its Relation to Civilization, by Professor Ely.
A Trip through the Yellowstone, by Professor Hall.
The Origin of the Drama, by Prof. A. B. Fay.
The Land of the Czar, by Professor Day.
Life Insurance for the Deaf, by Mr. Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Sohrab and Rustum, by Mr. Denison.
Naval Battles on the Lakes, by Mr. Ballard.
Heroic Women of the Revolution, by Mr. Bryant.
The Green Knight and Gawayne, by Mr. Roberts.
Alec, an Indian story, by Mr. Wys.
The Three Musketeers, by Mr. Drake.
A Christmas Story, by Mr. Manning.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

The policy of encouraging promising young men among the college students to pursue scientific courses has been continued during the past year. It will be noticed that three of the graduating class received the degree of bachelor of science in June. Two of them took courses in civil engineering and one a course in chemistry. The last has already obtained a position as chemist in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Another young man, who graduated two years ago as bachelor of science in civil engineering, is now employed in surveying Government lands in Utah. Two other recent graduates in science have obtained positions in schools for the deaf. So it is evident that such training as has been offered along technical lines has not cut off those receiving it from employment in old fields, and that, at the same time, it has also opened new fields to them.

In addition to the courses already offered, a new course in technical work has been arranged for the members of the present senior class. It will consist of instruction in drawing and graphical methods, lectures on steam engines, air motors, hydraulic motors, explosive engines, the general applications of electricity, and the consideration of the engineering features of some of the greatest national and international projects now in operation or in construction. This technical instruction will be given by Mr. Isaac Allison, who has been for several years at the head of the industrial department of our Kendall School. Mr. Allison has recently received the degrees of bachelor of science and electrical engineer from the George Washington University after extended courses of study.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The fortieth public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 4.

Rev. John Gordon, D. D., president of Howard University, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Sign Language, Harley Daniel Drake, Ohio; The Greatest Thing in the World, Blanche Marie Hansen, Minnesota; Scotch Influence upon Civilization, Duncan Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; The Influence of the Poets, Effie Jane Goslin, Nebraska; The Future of Labor, Frederick James Neesam, Wisconsin.

THE PORTER MEMORIAL.

Mr. Samuel G. Davidson, an instructor in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and a graduate of our college in 1885, spoke in behalf of the alumni of the college, presenting a valuable memorial of the late Prof. Samuel Porter, who was for thirty-five years a member of our college faculty.

MR. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Gallaudet Alumni Association desires to take advantage of this presentation day gathering of the friends of the college to dedicate a memorial to the late Prof. Samuel Porter, who passed away three years ago, after a connection of thirty-five years with this institution. During that time every one of the young men and women who studied here came under his instruction, and upon them all he left the impress of his noble, beautiful, intellectual personality, which will always remain one of the most delightful memories of their college days, and which has been a stimulating, directing influence for good in their subsequent careers.

He was interested in many branches of science. He made a notable collection of etchings and engravings, and his lectures on art were among the most interesting and instructive of the college course. A lover of books, he acquired a large library containing many rare and precious volumes. Notwithstanding the affliction of deafness, he was fond of music, played the violin, and made long journeys to attend the performance of concerts, which he was able to enjoy in a measure through an instrument for aiding the hearing. In short, so catholic were his tastes that all fields of knowledge saw him an eager gleaner, and from each he garnered a harvest that would have been considered a sufficient wealth for any one man.

His learning was not a mantle that hung loosely upon him, but a part of his personality from which he could not be dissociated. It had not been painfully and painstakingly acquired that he might be recognized of men, nor did he seek to develop his natural gifts for the sake of the material rewards which their exercise would bring. With him knowledge and growth were ends in themselves, not means for the attainment of ulterior objects, and in them he found a more satisfying pleasure than riches, or power, or the world's acclaim can give. Yet there was about him none of the narrowness, the selfish absorption, that perhaps more often and more intensely characterizes the scholar than the practical man of affairs.

There were no dark corners in his character; all was sweetness and light. For the emptiness of vanity there was no room. He seldom referred to his work, and was never dogmatic nor intolerant, but maintained the attitude of the disinterested seeker after truth, even when discussing matters in which he was qualified beyond most men to speak with authority. Honors and titles he declined with a simplicity that admitted no question of his modesty.

He was of a singularly equitable temperament, and the most mischievous pranks of his students failed to disturb his mental serenity. Here, as in other colleges, the undergraduates are not overburdened with reverence, and many were the tricks they played upon him, taking advantage of his unsuspicious nature, and secure in the knowledge that he would deal gently with the offender; yet there was not one but loved and respected him. He had his trifling eccentricities, but such as only served to endear him to those among whom he lived. Faults he must have had, being mortal, but he lives in the memory of those who sat at his feet in the impressionable season of youth as the ideal of a pure, high-minded, noble Christian gentleman.

As in mind and character, so in physique he was a type of highest manhood; tall, erect, of fine presence, with a grand head well poised on broad shoulders, and with a countenance radiating intelligence and kindliness, his outward appearance fittingly expressed the calm, majestic strength and harmony of his spirit.

In deciding the form this memorial should take, the alumni were influenced by the character and tastes of Professor Porter, and by what they thought would best please him. They have accordingly purchased, with small contributions from graduates and former students in all parts of the country, this set of the New International Encyclopedia, specially bound, and each volume inscribed with his name. This they present to the undergraduates of the college for their use, and with the hope that they will derive from the study of its pages a measure of the pleasure and instruction for which they themselves are indebted to the man whom it commemorates.

After the unveiling and presentation of the Porter memorial, the president of the college spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT GALLAUDET'S ADDRESS.

The friends who have honored us with their presence to-day will have learned from the programme that we are celebrating our fortieth anniversary. Such an occasion suggests a retrospective glance over the years that have passed, and it will be fitting to-day that we review our four decades of history to determine, if we can, whether the existence of the college has been justified by what it has done.

The germ of the college for the deaf was in a small school established by Congress in 1857 through the active cooperation of the Hon. Amos Kendall for the education of the deaf and the blind children of the District of Columbia. Mr. Kendall gave the school 2 acres of ground and a small frame building. Two years later he erected at his own expense a brick house at a cost of $8,000, and in 1862 Congress appropriated $9,000 for an additional building. In these quarters the school was carried on successfully, and in 1864 had 58 pupils, some of whom, having been under instruction seven years, were ready to enter upon advanced courses of study.

The superintendent of the school, who had come to Washington with the idea of endeavoring to secure the establishment of a college for the deaf, felt that the time had arrived for action in this direction. Early in 1864 the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia was asked to consider a bill authorizing the Columbia Institution to confer such degrees as are usually granted in colleges. On the 15th of March this bill, having been favorably reported from the committee by Senator Grimes, its chairman, was before the Senate. Its passage was opposed by two Senators from New England, one of these objecting that it gave this small school for the deaf and the blind collegiate powers equal to those exercised by Harvard University; the other regarding it as ridiculous to think of conferring collegiate degrees upon deaf-mutes. But there came to the support of the bill another Senator from New England, the Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire, who expressed the view that a class of persons handicapped as the deaf were were entitled to every facility that educational methods could afford them, and if it were possible to give them a collegiate education, that the stimulus of hoping to receive degrees, such as are conferred in colleges, was not unreasonable. Senator Clark advocated the bill so ably and so earnestly that all opposition was removed and it was passed without a dissenting voice.

A few days later the measure was passed by the House without opposition and on the 8th of April became law by the signature of President Lincoln.

On the 28th of June of the same year the college was publicly inaugurated, and an interesting feature of the exercises was the conferring of the honorary degree of master of arts on John Carlin, of New York, a deaf-mute of remarkable ability, who had mainly by his own exertion obtained great proficiency in art and letters. He delivered an oration on the occasion, and had in years previous published articles advocating the establishment of a college for the deaf.

Four days later Congress appropriated $26,000 for the purchase of 13 acres of land adjoining the 2 acres previously given by Mr. Kendall. There were on this land buildings sufficient for the needs of the college at the time of its opening.

It is an interesting incident connected with this purchase that on the day the money was drawn from the Treasury and paid over to the owners of the real estate which had been bought, the fortunes of war had cut off Washington from all communication either by telegraph or by rail from the North.

It will be remembered by those familiar with the history of the struggles of Holland against Spain, that the city of Leyden, while closely invested by Spanish troops, organized a university.

That Congress should practically establish a college for the deaf under similar conditions is certainly an interesting episode in the history of education in this country.

During the first year of the college there were 13 students and 2 professors. Several free scholarships were maintained by private individuals, and in 1867 Congress, at the instance of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, provided for 10 free students, this number being increased to 25 the following year.

In 1869, when the first class graduated, the number of students was 36, and Congress had appropriated $175,000 for grounds and buildings. This favorable condition had not been attained without opposition. During three sessions of Congress, the then leader of the House, he being most of the time chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, regarding a college for deaf-mutes as unnecessary, and expendi-

tures for its support extravagant, did his utmost to destroy the college, and on one occasion came so near the accomplishment of his object as to secure the passage by the House of measures which, if they had become law, would have put an end to its existence.

Fortunately, however, friends were raised up for the college both in the House and in the Senate, who were able to overcome this opposition, and the names of Thaddeus Stevens, Rufus P. Spaulding, Lot M. Morrill, and James W. Patterson deserve to be remembered by the friends of the college as among those of its most effective supporters.

The opponent of the college to whom reference has been made, and who considered it absolutely useless, lived to see his own nephew, a son of a Senator of the United States, become one of its students and graduate from it with high honors.

Amos Kendall attended the first commencement of the college in 1869, and in an address made upon that occasion expressed his great satisfaction at having been permitted to see the college well established. His death occurred a few months later.

At its first commencement the college was welcomed into the republic of letters by addresses from President Samson, of the Columbian University, General Howard, president of Howard University, and Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.

The year 1870 was marked by two important events—one the increase of the number of free scholarships from 25 to 40; the other, the purchase of 80 acres of ground, constituting the estate known as Kendall Green, on which Amos Kendall had lived for many years, when the institution had but $5,000 with which to pay for the land, the purchase price being $85,000.

Ten thousand dollars were raised by private subscription in Philadelphia, Hartford, and Boston and paid on account of this purchase, and in 1872 Congress came forward with an appropriation of $70,000 to wipe out the remaining indebtedness. Thus was the beautiful estate of Kendall Green, now comprising 100 acres, secured for the benefit of the institution in all its departments, and Congress, by its own action, became the trustee of this valuable property.

In years immediately following Congress was liberal in the appropriation of money for the erection of suitable buildings, and the valuable aid in these measures of the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, William S. Holman, and Samuel J. Randall should be recognized. Mr. Randall, who was known as a close economist, being present at one of our anniversaries, expressed his interest in the work of the college and justified his own course in Congress in the following pointed language:

"I want to say that it is a great source of satisfaction to tell you to-day that in all my public connection with appropriations from the Treasury I have never sought to strike at either science or charity. This institution combines both. Where is the heart or the head that would throw any obstacle in the way of the usefulness of such an establishment as this? Where is the heart or the mind that would not promote to the uttermost of its power such an institution in its full measure of usefulness?"

In 1887 the authorities of the college determined to open its doors to young ladies on the same terms as had previously been accorded to young men. In 1890 Congress increased the number of free scholarships to 60.

In 1891 Congress made especial provision for the teaching of speech, and a normal department was established for the training of young men and young women possessed of all their faculties, in the methods of teaching the deaf. This department has proved of great value, not only to our own institution but to the schools of the country in general. The presence of these young people in our own corps of instruction gives us a valuable service in the teaching of speech to our students. After a connection with the college for a year they go out into the schools for the deaf throughout the country prepared to do important work in these establishments. There have been 67 students in our normal department, 47 of whom, or more than two-thirds, are now engaged in the different schools of this country.

Since the organization of the college 789 students have been admitted, representing 41 States and Territories, the District of Columbia, Canada, Ireland, England, India, and Korea. Two hundred and eighty of these have graduated from full courses with degrees. The master's degree has been conferred upon 31 in course, and there have been 37 honorary degrees conferred. These honorary degrees have in all cases been conferred on persons who have been engaged in the education of the deaf in this country, in Canada, England, Ireland, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany.

It will be of interest to know of what practical use to our students their college training has been; what it has enabled them to do in life which they would not have been able to do had they not received the higher education.

Some years ago a member of Congress, who was on leave of absence from his position as the president of a New England college, visited our class rooms and looked over the work with a great deal of interest. As he was about leaving, he said to me, "I see that the deaf are perfectly capable of successfully pursuing a course of advanced study, but of what use will it be to them after they have graduated?"

I named to this gentleman a somewhat prominent newspaper published, I thought, in the district which he represented, and asked him if he was familiar with the paper. "Oh, yes," he said, "I know it very well; it is a very good paper, and it opposed my reelection to Congress."

I said, "That paper is published and edited by a graduate of this college."

With a laugh he replied, "Very well, I see now what graduates of your college can do."

A number of our graduates have been engaged in newspaper work in various capacities; many of them are successful teachers in schools for the deaf, and several have been principals and founders of such schools. A considerable number have taken places in the civil service of the Government, in the Treasury, in custom-houses, in post-offices, in the Patent Office, in the Pension Office, and in other departments. Some have taken up library work; some are engaged in banking, some are fruit growers and scientific farmers; several are successful architects; a number are practical chemists and assayers; one has attained eminence as a patent lawyer; another has been for several years an efficient botanist and biologist at the agricultural station of a Southern State. Others have succeeded as artists, engravers, lithographers, and photographers, as electricians, as publishers, and as expert manufacturers in various lines. A considerable number have been ordained as clergymen in different denominations and are now ministering as such to adult deaf-mute congregations in our large cities and towns.

But in estimating the value of what this college has done for the deaf of the country much more must be considered than the mere fact that it has enabled its graduates to take positions of high rank and greater usefulness in the world than they could have aspired to without the training the college has given them.

To the deaf even in greater measure than to those possessing all the senses mental culture is a solace and a benediction. And even though their higher education did not give them success from a commercial point of view, which in many cases it does beyond all question, if the lives of many can be brightened and their self-respect heightened, if they can have the comforting conviction that in spite of their disabilities they may take rank with the highest in the republic of letters, is it not worth while to give them the means of cultivating and developing the powers they do possess to the highest possible degree?

The Congress of the United States has answered this question in the affirmative, and has given liberal support to the college for the deaf during all the forty years of its existence. That this support will be continued the deaf of the country and their friends have good reason to believe, for with every added year the usefulness and the benevolence of the work of the college will be increasingly apparent.

By recent legislation Congress has raised the number of free scholarships from 60 to 100, thus giving what may be regarded as an irrevocable sanction to the objects the college is endeavoring to accomplish.

For this generous action on the part of the representatives of the people of the country the deaf and their friends return their most sincere and hearty thanks.

Candidates for degrees and diplomas as recommended by the faculty were then presented as follows:

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.—Ernest Samuel Mather, Indiana.

For the degree of bachelor of science.—Frederick James Neesam, Wisconsin; John Charles Winemiller, Ohio; David Friedman, Ohio.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.—Harley Daniel Drake, Ohio; Arthur Laurence Roberts, Kansas; Blanche Marie Hansen, Minnesota; Effie Jane Goslin, Nebraska; Duncan Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; Ernest Jackson Hendricks, Arkansas; Winfield Elias Marshall, New York; Louis Philip Schulte, Pennsylvania; Ida Wiedenmeier, Ohio.

For the degree of master of arts.—Owen G. Carrell, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1900; Herbert C. Merrill, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1896; Oliver J. Whilden, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1892.

For the degree of master of arts (normal fellows).—Arthur C. Manning, A. B., Emory College, Georgia; Musa Marbut, A. B., Converse College, South Carolina.

Normal students.—Gertrude Bowden, Wheaton Seminary, Massachusetts; Helen Fay, Friends Select School, Washington, D. C.

After the candidates for degrees in course had been presented President Gallaudet said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am authorized by the board of directors of our college to announce the conferring of a few honorary degrees. Our college has been very sparing in giving such degrees, having conferred, as you will recall was stated a few moments ago, only thirty-seven in the forty years of its existence; but this year, having reached the fortieth milestone, we have felt it was proper that we should recognize in this way the very creditable attainments some of our graduates have made in science and letters.

The degree of master of arts has been conferred on Mr. Louis C. Tuck, of the class of 1870. Mr. Tuck has long been a successful teacher of the deaf in the Minnesota State school, and has done good work as the librarian of that institution. He has also written on educational subjects for the Annals and for other publications in the interest of the deaf.

Mr. Samuel G. Davidson, of the class of 1885, who has appeared before you this afternoon in connection with the memorial to Professor Porter, has also been selected for the honorary degree of master of arts. Mr. Davidson has for a number of years been an instructor in the advanced department of the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf. He was for a long time the editor of the paper published by that institution and has for some time been the editor of the Association Review.

The degree of doctor of letters has been conferred upon the following graduates of our college:

Mr. J. Burton Hotchkiss, of the class of 1869. Mr. Hotchkiss has been since his graduation connected with the faculty of our college, and it is well known by many present to-day what valuable service he has rendered in his department.

Mr. Robert Patterson, of the class of 1870. Mr. Patterson has been for many years the principal of the educational department of the Ohio institution, one of the largest in the country, having more than five hundred pupils. Mr. Patterson has directed the educational affairs of that institution with signal success.

Mr. Amos G. Draper, of the class of 1872. Mr. Draper has for many years past been connected with the faculty of this college. He has written largely on subjects relating to the deaf and their education. His work is well known to many of you.

Mr. Thomas F. Fox, of the class of 1883. Mr. Fox has for a number of years been at the head of the corps of instructors of the New York institution for the deaf and dumb. He has done much for the deaf of his State, and has written on subjects connected with deaf-mute education.

Mr. James L. Smith, of the class of 1883. Mr. Smith is connected in a similar capacity with the school for the deaf in Minnesota. Mr. Smith is also an editor and writer whose work is widely known in our profession.

These five gentlemen we feel are all deserving of the degree of doctor of letters.

The degree of doctor of science has been voted to the following gentlemen:

Mr. George T. Dougherty, of the class of 1882. Mr. Dougherty has achieved distinction as a chemist and assayer. He has not only gained recognition in the practical work of his chosen calling, but is a writer of considerable repute, his articles on scientific subjects having been published not only in American journals, but having also been translated into French and German and received with great favor in Europe.

Mr. Gerald McCarthy, of the class of 1887. Mr. McCarthy is a prominent botanist and biologist, connected with the North Carolina agricultural experiment station at Raleigh. He has written many important articles on subjects connected with his profession.

These gentlemen are thought to be worthy of the degree of doctor of science.

Introducing President Gilman as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been a great pleasure to us to have with us from time to time on our anniversary occasions representatives of other institutions of learning, and we have had many with us during all these years, but I can not take the time to recount the names of those who have honored us. A friend is with us to-day, however, who has addressed us on several occasions. This friend represents in a peculiar way the educational interests of the United States. He is a distinguished graduate of Yale, and holds honorary degrees from Yale, Harvard Princeton, Columbia, and other universities of this country. He was the founder of a college on the Pacific coast, and its first president. He organized the great university at Baltimore, and presided over it for more than a quarter of a century, and now in the maturity of

his years he has been called to be the head of the unique institution recently established in this city for scientific research. This friend, as I have said, has addressed us on several occasions in the past, and we are especially gratified to have him with us to-day. I take much pleasure in presenting him as the representative of sister institutions, and also of the larger educational interests of this country. He needs no introduction. You will all welcome and be glad to hear from President Daniel C. Gilman, of the Carnegie Institution.

President Gilman's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sure of your consent, and probably of your approval, if I begin my remarks by speaking for you instead of speaking to you. Let me, therefore, turn to the originator, the administrator, and the presiding genius of this college and congratulate him upon the achievements which this day commemorates.

Mr. President, forty years is a long period in any life; forty years of steady, happy, successful progress, in one place, with one purpose, with one resolution, are rarely allowed to any man. Moses wearied by the way in his exodus of forty years, and failed at last to reach the promised land. In this respect many men have been like Moses.

But you have not wearied nor halted, and now with advancing years the dreams of your youth have become reality. In the name of this company of your friends, colleagues, supporters, graduates, and scholars (may I add as a friend from your youth onward) I congratulate you on this anniversary, so full of personal associations, joyful and sad; so full of official memories, difficulties overcome, successes reached, hopes attained, victory won. Be happy in these recollections, and let us who are present and hosts who are at a distance be happy with you.

You are one of those fortunate men who found in early youth a fit career. Heredity favored you. In the annals of modern philanthropy no name is more honorable than that of your father, the earliest teacher of American deaf-mutes, a man of sagacity, versatility, common sense, and, above all, of supreme devotion to the service of his fellow-men. His name is illustrious. Nor can I forget your mother, whose speechless signs were your earliest introduction to the language of the deaf, whose benign sympathy and encouragement gave strength to your efforts during the long period through which her life extended. Education helped you, by the fireside and at school, in a city of cultivated homes, in the land of steady habits, the seat of colleges, and the center of efforts for the benefit of mankind as abundant as they were suggestive. Opportunity sought you, and, as soon as you were wonted to the manly toga, called you to Washington, where, before the eyes of the nation, in the presence of leading statesmen, you were to unfold the possibilities of deaf-mute instruction. Of such inheritance, education, and opportunity you have been worthy, and were your labors now to end we should offer you the victor's crown. On the contrary, we bespeak for you more years to live, more advances to make, more success to be attained. Happy is he whose labors for others are continued active as long as the stream of life courses through his veins.

You have avoided, Mr. President, a temptation to which you might have yielded—the temptation to tell a personal narrative. I have no doubt you could have made an interesting story, quite charming to the readers of Hoar and Newcomb, if not so comprehensive as the massive memoirs of Gladstone or the extraordinary introspections of Herbert Spencer. Instead of biography you have given us history. It is a chapter in evolution, the development of an "asylum," a "refuge," a "retreat" for those who were thought to need protection if not isolation, into a college where the same opportunities for intellectual culture are provided as are offered to those who have hearing.

Perhaps deafness is not without alleviations. How many things the ear hears which the sign manual does not repeat. I may be in error, but it seems to me that insinuations, detractions, slanders, and gossip must be held in quarantine or not allowed to pass into the minds of the deaf. If so, the deaf have their advantages.

Great as the change has been since your father began the American School at Hartford fourscore years ago, manifold as are the offsprings of that school in every part of our Union, great as your achievements have been in the development of this college, I am not sure that your work is complete. Are there not certain classes of the deaf whom you have never reached? How about those of us whose auditory organs are perfect, yet who are deaf to the cries of distress, the needs of the destitute, and the calls of duty? Are not there many persons not enumerated as deaf in the census who are deaf to the lessons of nature, the experience of nations, the utterances of

the wisest leaders of our race? Will there never be an awakening for those who are ethically deaf? Is there no power to break the silence of those who never speak in behalf of charity, education, and good government? I leave the question without any attempt to answer it.

May I venture to extend your historical retrospect beyond your memory or mine, and remind this audience of the slowness with which good ideas are brought to fruition? Twelve hundred years ago one of the sainted scholars of Anglo-Saxon times, known as the Venerable Bede, recorded in his Ecclesiastical History that a bishop of his day taught a deaf-mute to repeat letters, syllables, and even words and sentences after him. The fact was cited as a miracle. Almost a thousand years passed before this seed began to sprout. Yet it had the vitality of a grain of corn buried with a mummy. At length in England, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, with varying degrees of energy and skill, the instruction of deaf-mutes began. Foremost among the leaders were the Abbé de l'Epée and his scholar the Abbé Sicard. How were the seeds transplanted to this country and made to bear fruit in the virgin soil of America? A company of Huguenots, driven from France by the well-known persecutions, were established in this country in the seventeenth century. Many familiar names are in that honor list—among them that of Peter Elisha Gallaudet, a physician. From that immigrant Thomas H. Gallaudet descended. He was born to wise benevolence—to skillful beneficence. A liberal education made him an all-round man. But law did not attract him, nor business, nor the ordinary work of instruction; and even the gospel ministry, for which he was prepared, did not at that time satisfy his aspiring nature. What seems an accident opened the door to his career. A little girl playing in the garden next his father's garden, deprived of the powers of speech and hearing, attracted his attention, and Alice Cogswell's story, too often told for me to repeat, was the beginning of deaf-mute instruction in America. These are familiar facts well known to your colleagues and to many others in this assembly.

How many times has a little child awakened the sympathies and developed the thoughts of the beneficent. You may remember that it was two young women in Versailles that aroused the Abbé de l'Epée, and if I repeat the names of Julia Brace, Laura Bridgman, and Helen Keller you will surely be reminded of others less talked about perhaps, but not less remarkable instances, young women who have evoked the most patient and the most successful instruction, and have been enabled in a great degree to overcome their limitations. It was Alice Cogswell's case that sent to Paris Thomas H. Gallaudet. It was by the Abbé Sicard that he was counseled. At his instance came the Abbé Sicard's pupil, Clerc, to this country. The American School was founded in Hartford, and now throughout the land a hundred institutions are established. Thus slowly germinate ideas. Twelve hundred years ago seeds were planted. Two hundred and fifty years ago they began to put forth leaves. Eighty years ago they were transplanted to our soil. Now, for forty years in the nation's capital this noble institution has flourished.

This is all a chapter in the higher education of this country; and the titles of other chapters are these: The recognition of the scientific method; the development of higher education; the growth of endowments; the universal establishment of common schools; the recognition of the value of manual education; the renovation of medical science, followed by the extermination of dire diseases.

Take courage, all who are disposed to doubt as to the progress of mankind. Listen not to the cries of the pessimists. Believe not that the world is decadent nor heed the alarms of the timid.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

At the end of the college year, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, with the addition of Mr. Paul Revere Wys, of Minnesota, who received the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$420.69
From the Treasury of the United States	70,500.00
Board and tuition	4,716.67
Damage to grounds	37.50
Shoe repairs	19.55
Total	75,694.41

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$42,257.81
Improvements	33.72
Miscellaneous repairs	2,194.78
Household expenses and marketing	4,075.37
Meats	5,325.72
Groceries	3,768.22
Bread	1,695.58
Butter and eggs	1,981.26
Medical attendance and nursing	623.25
Telephones and electric clocks	276.65
Furniture	349.02
Lumber	482.98
Dry goods	465.54
Gas	2,511.30
Paints and oils	152.70
Fuel	4,429.80
Feed	1,056.91
Medicines and chemicals	289.08
Books and stationery	288.10
Hardware	283.86
Plants, seeds, and tools	271.99
Blacksmithing	177.10
Carriage repairs	60.10
Ice	322.24
Live stock	730.34
Incidental expenses	355.42
Crockery	292.39
Stamped envelopes	42.40
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	45.65
Harness and repairs	199.25
Lectures	50.00
Printing press	150.00
Gymnasium goods	19.60
Balance	136.28
Total	75,694.41

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States	$3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Plumbing and steam fitting	$1,577.77
Paints and oils	459.00
Paperhanging	344.33
Mason work	101.50
Painting and carpentering	317.00
Asphalt paving	200.40
Total	3,000.00

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States	$30,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Architect's services	$1,098.90
Labor	3,598.29
Brickwork	7,561.80
Excavation and asphalt work	2,213.87
Ironwork	1,901.27
Lumber	1,739.82
Roofing	503.55
Millwork, doors, and windows	2,070.02
Plumbing and gas fixtures	1,650.92
Stonework	305.85
Electric wiring and lightning rods	388.53
Hardware and trimmings	490.54
Laundry machinery	1,396.68
Stuccowork and plastering	1,185.00
Steam fitting	267.72
Metal lathing	170.00
Paints and oils	165.55
Galvanized cornices and work	581.01
Balance	2,710.68
Total	30,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $3,000.

For additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish additional accommodations for pupils, and to provide for the heating of the buildings from a central plant and for lighting the buildings by electricity, $30,000.

The following estimate has been submitted as a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905: For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $2,500.

The need for this deficiency appropriation has arisen in part from the increased expense we have had to incur for fuel, owing to the unusual severity of the last winter, and for the greatly increased cost of provisions.

The estimates for current expenses are equal in amount to the sum of the appropriations and estimates for the current year.

The estimate of $30,000 is for improvements, the need for which has become very pressing.

The seven principal buildings of the institution are heated by separate boilers, at much greater expense than would be incurred were they heated from a central station. Most of the boilers now in use are quite old and liable to give out at any time.

We have long felt the need of substituting electric light for gas in our buildings, and this can be done at small additional expense should

a central heating plant be provided for. The same boilers that furnished steam for heating purposes would give the power needed for running a dynamo.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- G. Herman Harper.

Arkansas:
- Ernest J. Hendricks.
- Daisy M. Henderson.

Colorado:
- Bert L. Forse.
- Edna A. Drumm.
- Frank Horton.

Connecticut:
- Helen E. Fish.

Delaware:
- May I. Dougherty.

Florida:
- Alice A. Nicholson.

Georgia:
- Anna W. Allen.

Illinois:
- Paul H. Erd.
- Edward H. Garrett.
- Charlotte E. Hall.
- Catherine P. Marks.
- Leo R. Holway.
- Frederick W. Schoneman.
- Edith Peel.

Indiana:
- Ernest S. Mather.
- Robert E. Binkley.
- Earl M. Mather.

Iowa:
- Mabel E. Fritz.
- Louis J. Poshusta.
- Fred. D. Curtis.
- Early R. Elder.
- Walter F. Poshusta.
- Hattie Gifford.
- Carrie Hargens.
- Sarah B. Streby.

Kansas:
- Arthur L. Roberts.
- Frank E. Mikesell.
- John C. Peyton.
- Iona Tade.
- May Thornton.
- Mazie F. Britt.
- Claibourne F. Jackson.

Kansas—Continued.
- Thomas S. Williams.
- John Dusch.
- Mary J. Gillman.

Kentucky:
- William C. Fugate.
- Otto C. Meunier.
- Snowa P. Frost.
- Alvin L. Kutzleb.
- Chester D. Erwin.
- George E. Hartman.

Maine:
- Fannie P. Kimball.
- Lulu A. Mayo.

Maryland:
- George Brown.
- Arthur Hoffmaster.
- W. Perrin Lee.
- George H. Faupel.
- J. J. F. Leitch.
- Herbert C. Leitch.

Massachusetts:
- Charles A. Malloch.

Michigan:
- William S. Hunter.
- Clyde Stevens.
- Margaret M. Leveck.
- Harold Preston.

Minnesota:
- Paul R. Wys.
- Blanche M. Hansen.
- Helen M. Garrity.
- Edward M. Rowse.
- Harry T. Johnson.
- Ernest B. Ringnell.
- Henry E. Bruns.
- E. Leo Joyce.
- John H. McFarlane.
- Frederick J. O'Donnell.
- Dean E. Tomlinson.
- Ellen D. Johnson.

Mississippi:
- Hugo H. Matzner.

Missouri:
- W. Howe Phelps.
- Irene P. Burow.

Catalogue of Students and Pupils—Continued.

in the college—Continued.

Nebraska:
- Effie J. Goslin.
- Emma G. Morse.
- Hattie B. Ren.
- Perry E. Seely.
- Mary Smrha.
- Hester M. Willman.

New Jersey:
- Morton H. Henry.

New York:
- Winfield E. Marshall.
- William W. Sayles.
- Louise E. Turner.

North Carolina:
- James M. Robertson.
- Odie W. Underhill.

North Dakota:
- Carrie Lemke.
- William O. Messner.
- W. Leister Williams.

Ohio:
- Ida Wiedenmeier.
- Harley D. Drake.
- David Friedman.
- John C. Winemiller.
- Warren Hoverstick.
- Euna Speer Boyd.
- Winifred M. Jones.
- E. Elizabeth Laing.
- Alice G. Neldon.
- Arthur Hinch.

Pennsylvania:
- Louis P. Schulte.
- Dan M. Reichard.
- Charles L. Clark.
- Laura A. Bigley.
- John G. Escherich.

Pennsylvania—Continued.
- William Cooper.
- Francis M. Holliday.

Rhode Island:
- Moses Goldonofsky.

South Carolina:
- Robert O. Glover.

Tennessee:
- John B. Chandler.

Texas:
- C. Hunter Cooley.
- Beulah B. Christal.
- Willie L. Kilgore.
- Robert L. Davis.

Utah:
- Lillian Swift.

Virginia:
- Bickerton L. Winston.
- Alvah M. Rasnick.
- Charles H. Williams.
- Nancy E. Hooper.
- Oscar E. Holmes.
- Mary A. Scott.

Washington:
- T. A. W. Lindstrom.
- Edna L. Marshall.
- Susie Dickson.

Wisconsin:
- Duncan A. Cameron.
- Fred. J. Neesam.
- Enga C. Anderson.

District of Columbia:
- Sarah L. Dailey.

Canada:
- Arthur Jaffray.

Ireland:
- John W. McCandless.

Pupils in the Kendall School.

females.

Ada Baker, District of Columbia.
Alzenoba Baker, District of Columbia.
Susan F. Chamberlain, District of Columbia.
Bertha Conaway, Delaware.
Myrtle E. Connick, District of Columbia.
Marion Crump, District of Columbia.
Sarah L. Dailey, District of Columbia.
Mary E. Duncan, South Carolina.
Rosa Early, District of Columbia.
Maud E. Edington, District of Columbia.
Carrie Elliot, Delaware.
Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.
Mazie Flippings, District of Columbia.
Louise J. Golding, District of Columbia.
Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.
Florence Johnston, Delaware.
Tina F. Jones, Delaware.
Grace Kelly, District of Columbia.
Cornelia J. C. Linder, South Carolina.
Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia.
Mary Ludwig, Arkansas.
Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.
Florence C. Marshall, District of Columbia.
Mamie L. Marshall, District of Columbia.
Edna Miller, District of Columbia.
Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.
Olivia Petersen, Delaware.
Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.
Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.
Sadie Talbert, District of Columbia.
Glendora Taylor, Delaware.
Effie Thomas, District of Columbia.
Louise C. Turner, New York.
Maggie Vaughan, District of Columbia.
Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
Florence Young, District of Columbia.

PUPILS IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—Continued.

MALES

Benjamin Beaver, District of Columbia.
Edward F. Beirne, New York.
George W. Bloedel, Pennsylvania.
Walter Carmean, Delaware.
William Hensen Clark, District of Columbia.
Arthur Dillon, New York.
Miner Ellis, District of Columbia.
Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.
Jacob Eskin, District of Columbia.
Moses Goldonofsky, Rhode Island.
Ulysses G. Gordon, District of Columbia.
Charles Gorman, District of Columbia.
William A. Gray, District of Columbia.
Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.
Robert Johnston, Delaware.
Mitchell Kern, Tennessee.
Arthur Long, Delaware.
Lewis J. Long, Delaware.
John W. McCauley, District of Columbia.
John McIntosh, District of Columbia.
Isaac L. Marshall, District of Columbia.
James A. Nash, District of Columbia.
Lester Naylor, District of Columbia.
Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.
William J. Riley, District of Columbia.
John Shields, District of Columbia.
Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.
J. Leonard Stark, District of Columbia.
Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.
Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia.
Arthur Swarts, Delaware.
Clarence Tapscott, District of Columbia.
Edward Taylor, District of Columbia.
James Thomas, District of Columbia.
L. Byrd Trawick, Georgia.
Henry Turner, District of Columbia.
Raymond Webb, Delaware.
Charles Wright, District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—Lewis J. Davis, esq.
Directors.—Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, ex-Senator from Missouri; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in history, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.
Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.; Bessie B. Harley.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.
Normal fellows.—Winifred Osgood Hammond, B. A., Kansas State University; Herbert John Menzemer, B. A., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Lyman Steed, B. L., Westminster College, and B. Ped., Warrensburg State Normal, Missouri.
Normal student.—Bessie Davidson, North Braddock High School, Pennsylvania.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara C. Taliaferro.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Deborah Evans.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1905.

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1904, numbered 114; admitted during the year, 45; since admitted, 43; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1904, 112 males and 90 females, of which 129 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 73 in the primary department. Of these 55 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia and 93 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 30 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of the students and pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1904, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year. A few accidents occurred on the athletic field, but none of these were of a serious nature. John Conroy Peyton, of Kansas, died very suddenly June 11, 1905. He was a young man of many estimable qualities, and his death was greatly regretted by his fellow-students and by the members of the faculty.

DEATH OF MRS. TEMPLE.

On the 26th of January our associate matron, Mrs. Amanda W. Temple, died of heart failure with but a few moments' warning. Mrs. Temple had served the institution most faithfully for almost ten years, proving herself a true mother to the children placed in her charge. Her kindness of heart and unselfish devotion to the welfare of others won for her the warm regard of all who knew her, and her death was the occasion of sincere mourning throughout the institution.

DEATH OF SENATOR HAWLEY.

On the 16th of March Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, who had been a member of the board seventeen years, was called from earth by death. The following minute was adopted by the board at its first meeting after the death of the Senator:

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who had been a member of the board of directors since 1888, first for seven years as a Senatorial member, and for the remainder of the time as a corporate member.

Senator Hawley's interest in the welfare of the institution was constant and

intelligent. In his early life in Hartford, Conn., he became interested in the education of the deaf through his knowledge of the parent school for the deaf existing in that city, and as a member of the House of Representatives and as a Senator before he came onto the board, he manifested in many ways his interest in the development of this institution. He was always for a liberal policy toward those who needed the helping hand, as the deaf do. His relations with the members of the board were of the most friendly and intimate character, and his loss will be felt by each as a personal grief. His name will stand in the annals of the institution as that of one who served its interests well and will be held in loving memory by all who knew him.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Miss Bertha G. Paterson, for three years a valued instructor in the Kendall School, resigned at the close of the last term to be married.

Miss Deborah Evans, who has for several years held a position in the domestic department of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed to the place made vacant by Mrs. Temple's death.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students referred to in the last report has been continued, and will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the students and pupils during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

What may be done at the next Hague Conference, by President Gallaudet.
The Mastery of Language, by Professor Fay.
Myth Making, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Personal Reminiscences of the Civil War, by Professor Draper.
Glaciers, by Professor Ely.
History of Deaf-Mute Education in America, by Professor Hall.
John Paul Jones, by Professor A. B. Fay.
Mammoth Cave, by Professor Day.
Missouri Since the Civil War, by Mr. Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

"Brer Rabbit," Folk Lore, by Mr. Denison.
Perils of Frontier Life, by Mr. Ballard.
A Dog of Flanders, by Miss Paterson.
Lewis and Clark's Expedition, by Mr. Bryant.
The Production of India Rubber, by Mr. Thompson.
Western Explorers, by Mr. Quitmeyer.
The Talking Fish and the Three Dunces, by Mr. Garrett.
Edison the Inventor, by Mr. Stevens.
Robinson Crusoe, by Miss Swift.
Onawanda, an Indian Tale, by Miss Hall.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The forty-first public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 3.

Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

American Forestry, Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; What's in a Name? Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; History Made by Novels, George Brown, Maryland; The Martyrs of Science, Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; The Art Preservative of All Arts, Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; The Indian Woman's Share in Primitive Culture, Lillian Swift, Utah.

In presenting the candidates recommended by the faculty the president of the college said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is now my pleasing duty to present the candidates for degrees. This, as you know, is called "presentation day." We do not confer our diplomas to-day, but we present these candidates, who have up to this time complied with all of our requirements for graduation, and after one more examination at the end of the term they will be ready to receive their diplomas. Those who form the present senior class in the college are all candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

We have, as you are aware, gentlemen, a normal class in connection with the college. This class is composed of young men and young women who have all of their faculties who are being trained here to become teachers of the deaf. There are five in the class this year, the three normal fellows being graduates of colleges and the two normal students high-school graduates. To those who are graduates of colleges we propose to give the master of arts degree, and we recommend that the normal students be granted diplomas of graduation from our normal course.

In addition to those here presented, I have the names of two of our former graduates to recommend for the degree of master of arts in course:

Mr. Winfield Scott Runde, of the class of 1901, who came to us from California, has been for several years a teacher of the deaf. He is now teaching in the North Dakota school. He has pursued an extensive course of reading, and has written much on subjects relating to the deaf and their education. Mr. Runde has presented a satisfactory thesis on the subject "The teaching of idiomatic English."

Mr. Ezra Clayton Wyand, of Maryland, who graduated from this college three years ago, is now a teacher in the State school at Frederick, Md. Mr. Wyand has pursued a wide course of reading under the direction of the faculty. Since his graduation he has been the editor of the paper published at the Frederick institution. He has furnished satisfactory evidence that he is worthy of the degree of master of arts, and has written a thesis of merit, entitled "The parent county of western Maryland—old Frederick Town."

The candidates for degrees and diplomas were as follows:

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Anna West Allen, Georgia; George Brown, Maryland; Paul Henry Erd, Illinois; Helen Eldredge Fish, Connecticut; Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; William Stanley Hunter, Michigan; Otto Credon Meunier, Kentucky; Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; Lillian Swift, Utah.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Winfield Scott Runde, B. A., 1901, Gallaudet College; Ezra Clayton Wyand, B. A., 1902, Gallaudet College.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (NORMAL FELLOWS).

Henry August Quitmeyer, B. A., Concordia College, Indiana; Nellie Nichol, B. L., Monmouth College, Illinois; Mary Eugenia Thornton, B. S., Isbell College, Alabama.

Normal students.—Howard Edgar Thompson, Frederick College, Maryland; Annie Rebecca Kiesel, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Introducing General Greely as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

Our friends are doubtless aware that there is a language of signals as well as a language of signs. The difference verbally between signs and signals is

very small, being merely a matter of two letters. The language of signals is manifested by the hands with flags in them; the language of signs you have seen illustrated to-day.

It will not be thought strange perhaps that one who is at the head of a department of the Government in which the language of signals is employed should be interested also in the language of signs. We are gratified in having with us to-day General Greely, who has on several occasions before manifested his interest in the college by lecturing to our students and by writing important articles concerning the college and its work, and I have much pleasure in presenting him to you and to those who have honored us with their presence.

GENERAL GREELY'S ADDRESS.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, STUDENTS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE: No one can come before an audience of this character without taking the liveliest interest in the very great work which is being done in Gallaudet College and in the young women and the young men who go out from it well prepared to do their part in the great work of life.

It is becoming the fashion in these late days to make presentation days and other like occasions an opportunity for the speaker of the day to exploit his peculiar ideas upon some topic of social importance. Rather do I recur to-day to the old-fashioned method of saying some few words which may be of some interest—it is very barely possible of some value—to the young students who go forth in a few weeks from this life of theory to a life of practice. A half century since, when I was a young boy, it was the custom to advance ideas of personal and social morality, to dwell on the value of religion upon the personal relations of the students to their families and their friends. Rather to-day do I confine what I have to say to duty in general, and to that higher and better order which relates to the duties of these young men and young women as citizens of this great Republic.

We are come upon troublous times, not because social questions are not met in the right manner, but rather because this is the twentieth century, a century which is peculiar to itself in the complexity of the problems which it presents for the solution of the men and women of to-day. This is of all things a century of great cities, where men and women come together by hundreds of thousands—yea, by millions—and pursue their careers under complicated conditions of struggle, rivalry, and difficulty, having the belief that the world owes them a living, and that it is for others to exploit for them the problems of the world. Great problems are now upon us. On the one hand are the great business enterprises, great corporations, and industrial establishments; on the other, the men and women whose toil and effort make the wealth and success of this age, and influence the ages to come.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no city in the United States that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. To-day we have 38, while several have more than a million. At that time there was only one city in England that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. Now there are 39. These very facts of unprecedented aggregations of men show you how difficult these social and industrial problems are to be.

And now the world turns expectantly to America to see how these questions are to be settled. More and more rise up the aspirations of men's souls for a higher and better life. More and more the spirit of civil and religious liberty is spreading abroad over the face of the earth. In the Far East during the past ten years we have seen what was considered in the last century almost a barbarian race—that of Japan—rise to the position of a constitutional monarchy. How far that fact has had its effect on Japanese progress none of us can tell, but many believe that the strength of Japan to-day has come largely from the civil and religious liberty granted her people. And the great opponent now struggling with Japan—Russia, great in the area of her territory and population—to-day in that territory there is arising anew this spirit of civil liberty.

Now, in this country we will prosper only just as you young men and women give of your time and energy to the care of the Republic. In this nation, especially, the individual is everything. Whatever comes in our higher life here, the national political life is simply an aggregation of individual thoughts and aspirations. You are all enjoying the benefits of an education which comes from the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness that is abroad throughout this land, and to repay that which you have had from the nation at large it is your duty to give to that nation in all the days to come a part of your time, of your

strength, of your aspirations, and of your spiritual life. This is all that I have to say upon the line of civic duty.

There are two other points upon which I will speak briefly, which I may call the arts and the gospels.

By the art of living I mean bringing yourself into right relations with those with whom it is your pleasure and lot to live. As of first importance in this art we may class good manners and good breeding, which many of the men of my age think are deteriorating in this country at the present time.

In your association with other people there must be a spirit of agreeable converse. You ought to look on the bright and cheerful side of life; to cultivate optimism, not pessimism; and to dwell on the higher qualities of the men and women with whom you are thrown.

You should cultivate that disposition to treat people very much as you would like to be treated yourself; you should endeavor to see how far you can put yourself in their place. I suppose that most of the serious troubles in our social relations in this world come from misunderstandings rather than from evil intentions, and so we should cultivate the qualities which I have mentioned. It is only by fostering these qualities that we may hope to be blessed with that which perhaps does most of all to sweeten life—friendship. It is true friendship which leads the men and women about us to look kindly on us; to love us even while recognizing our shortcomings and our faults; to have an ear into which we can at times pour our tales of grief and sorrow, and a heart to reecho to us the happiness that comes to all in some measure.

Then there is the art of thinking, which we must have if we hope to be successful. It is easier to take the statements of other people than to investigate for ourselves, but I hope that at least you young men and women will not be of that class of people of whom it is possible to tell what paper they have read that morning by the remarks they make when they meet you.

Now, there are shallow thinkers and deep thinkers. Shallow thinkers are those of whom you hear it said, "Yes, he thinks he is thinking." Attempt to put yourself in the higher class. Be of those who look at things accurately. Try to reduce thoughts to conciseness; not to spread your efforts over the whole face of the globe; but try to take in the details of those things which are closest or dearest to you.

Then there should be cultivated that which might be called abstruseness in thinking. Cultivate the mind so that when dwelling upon questions of some difficulty and complexity the subject may be thought out as a whole.

Turn your mind once in a while to what we call serious thoughts. Now and then it does every man good to think seriously of the deeper things of this life and of the future.

Then there are what I might call the three gospels. First of all the gospel of labor, which it is not necessary to preach very strongly to an American audience. But acquire in any event the spirit of doing things. It is not always clear just where you can best turn your efforts, but begin to do something. Cultivate the habit of labor and action rather than that of inaction and idleness; and in your labor let there be something of concentration. Doubtless method has been taught you here. But if one wishes to rise in the world, to prosper and attain success, he ought to be able to do some one thing better than anybody else in his community, if not better than anybody else in the world. That requires concentration.

Above all things let your labor be individual. We are told that this is an age of aggregations in which the individual is blotted out. I do not believe it. To-day there is more than in any other day an opportunity for individuality. Through individuality during the past nineteenth century men of the so-called masses, by thousands and tens of thousands, have risen to high standing and material wealth, have won for themselves reputations and renown in the arts and sciences and in the various branches of human activities.

This morning I attended the opening of the Association of Railway Appliances, where there were gathered together the great masters of transportation from the whole world. It developed through one of the speakers that in the first thirty years of the life of our nation there were some six hundred patents granted, and this indicated the practical individuality of the American nation. Since that time we have increased tenfold as a nation, but these patents, which serve as an index of our individual research, advance, and success have multiplied sixty times; so do not believe it when they tell you there is no opportunity for the individual at this time and in this day.

There is also the gospel of rest. One great trouble is that we Americans

work to the bitter end, to the utmost of our strengh. We do not give ourselves time to recover. We do not seem to realize that a little rest now and then—an opportunity to let the bow spring back—really enables us to do more in the long run than if we were at a continual strain from one year's end to another.

It has been recognized that Sunday is—to put it on the lowest possible plane—a great invention. Men and women should vary their labors so that a spirit of restfulness can come over them, not only on Sunday, but also from time to time; and in that very thought there are many things that should engage your attention.

Then, too, cultivate an interest in other people; acquire what we might call the spirit of adaptability. When thrown too much with man in his crowded haunts in the city, avail yourself of the opportunity of going out among the beautiful things of nature, which appeal to all, and like Antæus, when you come back from contact with mother earth you will bring to your labors more strength and more vigor.

In conclusion, there is the gospel of spirituality. That spirit leads us to inquire into the truth of things; to examine ourselves; to seek the truth of the future. In that spirit we should from time to time turn from man to nature—to those things which will raise man as an individual and the community as a whole. It is our duty to turn toward our environment with an aspiration that we may do those things which are best for the community; that when we turn from thought to action we may put into it certainty of purpose, so that we may make our daily labors beneficial to the public polity as well as to individual interests. There should be allowed to grow up in our souls what is called a spirit of ethical earnestness. If you live up to this, I believe you may acquire the habit of mind and success of action which will lead you to feel you are living in a golden paradise upon this earth.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., ex-president of Trinity College.

At the end of the college year degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$136.28
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,300.00
Manual-labor fund	648.30
Total	78,084.58

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$43,834.11	Books and stationery	$407.26
Miscellaneous repairs	174.42	Hardware	188.10
Household expenses and marketing	4,259.52	Plants, seeds, and tools	596.87
Meats	7,343.40	Blacksmithing	284.90
Groceries	4,339.72	Carriage repairs	73.50
Bread	2,205.90	Ice	628.20
Butter and eggs	2,406.67	Live stock	665.00
Medical attendance and nursing	636.05	Incidental expenses	282.05
Telephones and electric clocks	217.93	Crockery	155.12
Furniture	150.70	Stamped envelopes	84.80
Dry goods	610.13	Auditing accounts	300.00
Gas	1,787.86	Printing	250.09
Paints and oils	62.07	Lectures	60.00
Fuel	4,140.75	Gymnasium goods	6.09
Feed	1,584.17	Harness and repairs	45.90
Medicines and chemicals	234.04	Balance	69.26
		Total	78,084.58

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States	$3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Plumbing and steam fitting	$900.18
Paints and oils	168.87
Lumber	87.99
Paper hanging	25.00
Mason work	164.81
Painting and carpentering	961.15
Asphalt paving	692.00
Total	3,000.00

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Balance from old account	$2,710.68

EXPENDITURES.

Mason work	$1,130.00
Iron and electric work	49.75
Carpentering and labor	598.58
Painting	234.00
Hardware	56.07
Lumber	172.06
Steam supplies	330.22
Asphalt	140.00
Total	2,710.68

COMPLETION OF CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

Work on a central heating and lighting plant, the building for which was erected last year, has been completed. Richard D. Kimball & Co., of Boston, made the plans, and the immediate supervision of the work was in the hands of Mr. Isaac Allison, electrical engineer, who is at the head of our industrial department and instructor in engineering in the college.

Two Babcock & Wilcox tubular boilers, of 132 horsepower each, have been erected, two Westinghouse engines and dynamos have been installed, seven buildings have been fully wired and fitted up for electric light, and these buildings will all have steam heat from the central plant. The details of expenditure for these improvements will be given, naturally, in our next report.

EDUCATION OF COLORED DEAF-MUTES.

Congress at its last session enacted the following provision of law:

> The directors of said (Columbia) institution are hereby authorized to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made for placing the colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, in Baltimore, and an estimate for the expense of their maintenance and tuition will be found among our estimates for the next fiscal year.

AWARDS FROM THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Columbia Institution received a copy of the grand prize awarded to the collective exhibit of schools for the deaf of the United States at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A gold medal was awarded to the collegiate department.

A grand prize was conferred upon the president of the institution "for distinguished life-long work in the education of the deaf and for the foundation and successful maintenance of the only institution for the higher education of the deaf in the world."

A special commemorative medal was also awarded to Professor Hall, of our collegiate department, who was secretary of the exposition jury on the education of defectives.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $4,500.

The estimates for current expenses are equal in amount to the appropriations for that purpose for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The amount asked for repairs to the buildings of the institution is somewhat larger than what has heretofore been appropriated for this purpose. The sum granted for repairs during the past two or three years has been entirely inadequate to keep the buildings in proper repair, and it has been absolutely necessary to ask for the sum submitted for the ensuing year.

The estimate for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes in the Maryland School, as authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, is believed to be sufficient to meet the necessary expense for that object.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. Gallaudet, *President.*

Hon. E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
G. Herman Harper.
Arkansas:
Daisy M. Henderson.
Colorado:
Frank C. Horton.
Leroy C. Henderson.
Connecticut:
Helen E. Fish.
Delaware:
May I. Dougherty.
Florida:
Alice A. Nicholson.
Georgia:
Anna W. Allen.
Illinois:
Paul H. Erd.
Edward H. Garrett.
Charlotte E. Hall.
Catherine P. Marks.
Leo. R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Edith Peel.
Indiana:
Robert E. Binkley.
Earl M. Mather.
Iowa:
Mabel E. Fritz.
Early R. Elder.
Walter F. Poshusta.
Hattie Gifford.
Carrie Hargens.
Sarah B. Streby.
Lucile D. Laux.
Gertrude Hill.
Kansas:
Frank E. Mikesell.
John C. Peyton.
Iona Tade.
May Thornton.
Mazie F. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
John Dusch.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
Alice M. Gregory.
Rose M. Long.
Lulu M. Lewis.
Kentucky:
William C. Fugate.
Otto C. Meunier.
Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
Chester D. Erwin.
George E. Hartman.
Maine:
Fannie P. Kimball.
Maryland:
George Brown.
Arthur Hoffmaster.
Maryland—Continued.
George H. Faupel.
J. J. F. Leitch.
Herbert C. Leitch.
Massachusetts:
Charles A. Malloch.
Michigan:
William S. Hunter.
Clyde Stevens.
Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Minnesota:
Helen M. Garrity.
Edward M. Rowse.
Harry T. Johnson.
Ernest B. Ringnell.
Henry E. Bruns.
E. Leo Joyce.
John H. McFarlane.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Dean E. Tomlinson.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
W. Clinton Jones.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mississippi:
Hugo H. Matzner.
Missouri:
Irene P. Burow.
John Dietrich.
Elmer Talbert.
Montana:
Robert J. Ryan.
Nebraska:
Hattie B. Ren.
Emma G. Morse.
Perry E. Seely.
Mary Smrha.
Hester M. Willman.
Helen Northrop.
Annie V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
New Jersey:
Morton H. Henry.
New York:
William W. Sayles.
Louise E. Turner.
Arthur B. Dillon.
North Carolina:
James M. Robertson.
Odie W. Underhill.
Mittie H. Parker.
North Dakota:
Carrie Lemke.
William O. Messner.
W. Leister Williams.
Lindeman J. Bull.
Gilbert J. Isaackson.
Gilman T. Nordhougen.

Ohio:
Warren Hoverstick.
Euna S. Boyd.
Winifred M. Jones.
E. Elizabeth Laing.
Alice G. Neldon.
Arthur Hinch.
Roy B. Conkling.
Bessie S. McFadden.
Oklahoma:
Merrill E. Stover.
Pennsylvania:
Dan M. Reichard.
Charles L. Clark.
William Cooper.
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel, jr.
Rhode Island:
Moses Goldonofsky.
South Carolina:
Robert O. Glover.
Tennessee:
John B. Chandler.
Texas:
C. Hunter Cooley.
Beulah B. Christal.
Texas—Continued.
Willie L. Kilgore.
Robert L. Davis.
Rosa H. Bendele.
Utah:
Lillian Swift.
Virginia:
Alvah M. Rasnick.
Bickerton L. Winston.
Charles H. Williams.
Oscar E. Holmes.
Mary E. Scott.
Washington:
T. A. W. Lindstrom.
Edna L. Marshall.
Susie Dickson.
Wisconsin:
Enga C. Anderson.
Milo E. Hodge.
District of Columbia:
Sarah L. Dailey.
Canada:
Arthur Jaffray.
Ireland:
John W. McCandless.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Benjamin Beaver, District of Columbia.
Earnest Brooks, District of Columbia.
Walter Carmean, Delaware.
William H. Clark, District of Columbia.
Walter Chinn, District of Columbia.
Arthur Dillon, New York.
Miner Ellis, District of Columbia.
Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.
William A. Gray, District of Columbia.
Frederic D. Hill, District of Columbia.
Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.
Robert Johnston, Delaware.
Mitchell Kern, Tennessee.
Arthur Long, Delaware.
Lewis J. Long, Delaware.
John W. McCauley, District of Columbia.
John McIntosh, District of Columbia.
Isaac L. Marshall, District of Columbia.
Omer Majure, Mississippi.
James A. Nash, District of Columbia.
Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.
William J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Sylvan J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Charles D. Russell, Illinois.
Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.
L. Leonard Stark, District of Columbia.
Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.
Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia.
Charles Sullivan, District of Columbia.
Clarence Tapscott, District of Columbia.
Henry Turner, District of Columbia.
Raymond Webb, Delaware.
Charles Wright, District of Columbia.
Archibald Wright, Canada.
Clarence Yates, District of Columbia.

FEMALES.

Ada Baker, District of Columbia.
Alzeno Baker, District of Columbia.
Martha Bray, District of Columbia.
Myrtle E. Connick, District of Columbia.
Caroline E. Cox, District of Columbia.
Katie Crown, District of Columbia.
Marion Crump, District of Columbia.
Rose Early, District of Columbia.
Maude E. Edington, District of Columbia.
Carrie Elliott, Delaware.
Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.
Mazie Flippings, District of Columbia.
Sarah Galloway, District of Columbia.
Louise Golding, District of Columbia.
Cynthia Hearn, Delaware.
Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.

Charlotte H. Jameson, Canada.
Florence Johnston, Delaware.
Grace G. Kelly, District of Columbia.
Margaret M. Lewis, District of Columbia.
Cornelia J. C. Linder, South Carolina.
Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia.
Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.
Florence C. Marshall, District of Columbia.
Mamie L. Marshall, District of Columbia.
Estella Maus, District of Columbia.
Edna Miller, District of Columbia.
Annie P. Neitzey, District of Columbia.
Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.
Olivia Peterson, Delaware.
Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.
Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.
Sadie Talbert, District of Columbia.
Glendora Taylor, Delaware.
Effie Thomas, District of Columbia.
Margaret Vaughan, District of Columbia.
Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
Florence Young, District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

REPORT

[Forty-Ninth Annual]

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1906.

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL LIBRARY
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—William W. W. Parker, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wright, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, A. M., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, A. M.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, A. M., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, A. M., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, A. M., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, A. M.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, A. M.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, A. M.
Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, A. M., D. C. L.
Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, A. M.; Bessie B. Harley.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, Ph. B.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, A. M.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, A. M., D. C. L.
Normal fellows.—Andrew Olaus B. Molldrem, A. B., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Botolf Jacob Rotnem, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Alice May Teegarden, A. B., Blairsville College, Pennsylvania; Virginia Louise Thomason, A. B., Winthrop College, South Carolina.
Normal student.—Winifred Frances Taliaferro, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, A. M., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, Ph. B.; Sarah H. Porter, A. M.; Clara C. Taliaferro.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, Ph. B.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Deborah Evans.
Boys' supervisor.—Charles Lane Clark, B. S.
Girls' supervisor.—Margaret Hauberg, A. B.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1906.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1905, was 116; admitted during the year, 41; since admitted, 45; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1905, 118 males and 84 females, of which 137 have been in the collegiate department, representing 39 States, Canada, and Ireland, and 65 in the primary department. Of these, 41 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 44 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 19 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia, have, in pursuance of law, been admitted thru this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1905, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed, generally, among the students and pupils during the year. A few cases of measles occurred, but our facilities for isolation prevented any spread of the malady. Three cases of typhoid fever, and one of hernia, requiring an operation, were cared for at the hospital of the George Washington University; also the case of a boy whose right hand had been accidentally cut by a schoolmate with a hatchet. These courtesies of the University Hospital are very highly appreciated.

DEATH OF LEWIS J. DAVIS.

On the 6th of September, Mr. Lewis J. Davis, who had been for twenty years the treasurer of the institution and for twelve years a member of the board, was called from earth by death. The following minute was adopted by the board at its first meeting after the death of Mr. Davis:

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Lewis J. Davis, who had filled the office of treasurer for twenty years and that of director for twelve years.

No officer of the institution has ever shown a more sincere interest in its management than Mr. Davis. As treasurer he was careful and wise in his advice as to its investments; as a director he was faithful in his attendance on the meetings of the board and ready to sustain what might be called a policy of conservative progress. His personal qualities brought him into most friendly relations with his colleagues on the board, and his death is felt as a cause of sincere grief to them all.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students, referred to in previous reports, has been continued and will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the pupils and students during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Commerce of the United States in the Orient, by Hon. O. P. Austin, interpreted by President Gallaudet.
Nantucket: Our Island Home, by Professor Fay.
The Name America, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Lake Superior and its World Relations, by Professor Draper.
Economic Entomology, by Professor Ely.
Building a Railroad, by Professor Hall.
The Bonapartes in America, by Professor A. B. Fay.
The Dissemination of Disease by Insects, by Professor Day.
The Legal Status of the Deaf in the Roman Empire, by Mr. Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

The Story of Bathmendi, by Mr. Denison.
The American Navy of the Revolution, by Mr. Ballard.
The West of Long Ago, by Mr. Bryant.
Ben Hur, by Mr. Clark.
Frithiof the Bold, by Mr. Lindstrom.
Pericles, King of Tyre, by Mr. Fugate.
The Man Without a Country, by Miss Henderson.
The Prince and The Pauper, by Miss Anderson.
Short Stories, by Mr. Steed.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The forty-second public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 2, and was presided over by President Roosevelt, acting as ex officio patron of the institution.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the Senate, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

What Makes a Friend? Daisy Margaret Henderson, Arkansas; Development in Methods of Farming, Frank Emory Mikesell, Kansas; The Probable Effects of the Operation of the Panama Canal, Thure Axel Lindstrom, Washington; Nature in Verse, Mabel Edith Fritz, Iowa; The Evolution of American Humor, Edward Murdock Rowse, Minnesota.

The candidates for degrees and diplomas were as follows:

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (NORMAL FELLOWS).

Winifred Osgood Hammond, B. A., Kansas State University; Herbert John Menzemer, B. A., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Lyman Steed, B. L., Westminster College, and B. Ped., Warrensburg State Normal, Missouri.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Enga Christina Anderson, Wisconsin; Mabel Edith Fritz, Iowa; William Combs Fugate, Kentucky; Daisy Margaret Henderson, Arkansas; Thure Axel Lindstrom, Washington; Edna Laura Marshall, Washington; Frank Emory Mikesell, Kansas; Dan Merrill Reichard, Pennsylvania; Edward Murdock Rowse, Minnesota; William Woodruff Sayles, New York.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Charles Lane Clark, Pennsylvania.

Normal student.—Bessie Davidson, North Braddock High School, Pennsylvania.

After the presentation of the candidates for degrees and diplomas, Mr. Lindstrom, of the State of Washington, addrest President Roosevelt, orally, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to express the thanks of the graduating class for the honor of your presence at these exercises. I furthermore desire to give, thru you, as our patron and as head of the nation, the assurance of our gratitude to the Government for thus giving us and the deaf of the land an opportunity to acquire a liberal education—an education that brings with it so many opportunities, so many joys into our life.

This, our gratitude, we can not fully express in words, but shall strive to demonstrate by becoming worthy citizens of the nation, and by industry and labor do our share in the upbuilding of the country, in the upholding of its laws, and in setting an example to our fellows. "Act well your part" is our motto, and this, in token of our appreciation, shall be the earnest endeavor of every one of us.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RESPONSE.

Mr. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND THEIR FRIENDS AND KINSFOLK: When I arrived to-day I felt as if your president had brought me out here under false pretenses, because I was received with a football cheer, and while I already knew of your prowess both on the gridiron and on the diamond, I did not know that you were able to cheer the eleven and the nine in the canonical college fashion. Now let me say what a great pleasure it has been to come here to see you and to listen to you. I enjoyed thoroly what I heard about "Friendship" and "Nature Poetry" from Arkansas and Iowa.

Speaking seriously, I feel that one of the most important tasks of this generation is to make the tiller of the soil—the farmer—understand how high his calling is, and the lesson came appropriately from Kansas. As for Mr. Lindstrom, who greeted me personally so pleasantly, I was pleased to see that the State of Washington takes just the view it ought to about the Panama Canal, and incidentally, I gather, about rate legislation.

And finally I want to say a word of appreciation about the essay of Mr. Rowse, and in particular because he laid such emphasis upon two really noteworthy volumes by an American writer, Mr. Crothers, The Gentle Reader and The Pardoner's Wallet, and I am sorry for any book lover who knows the English language and has not these two really noteworthy pieces of literature, wise and humorous, in his library. Mr. Crothers has rendered a very substantial service to American literature, and I am glad to have listened to the tribute paid to him to-day. And, by the way, judging from the States from which those who have addrest us to-day come, this must be a Trans-Mississippi day. You are probably aware of the statement that the best kind of an American citizen is a Bostonian who has lived a considerable time west of the Missouri (just what Mr. Rowse is, I find), and so it begins to look as if the best contributions to our literature are to be made by westerners who go to live in Boston. They make first-class histories, like Mr. Rhodes, and general literature, like Mr. Crothers.

Now, in concluding, let me say a word by way of tribute to you who have done the great work of teaching in this institution and to those who profit by that teaching. Your task has been hard, and in this life it is not the easy tasks, but the hard tasks well done, that give the real benefit to those doing them.

Introducing Mr. John Sparhawk, jr., of Philadelphia, as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

It has been our great pleasure in former years to have the presence and the greetings of eminent educators, representing sister colleges, of prominent officials of the Government, of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, of men of science and men of letters, of clergymen, who have been with us on occasions like the present and have spoken words of encouragement to our students and to the friends of the college. If my memory serves me rightly we have never had with us a member of the legal profession as such. We have that pleasure to-day, and I am sure I can say nothing more in comment on the rank which our friend who comes to us to-day holds in his profession than to say that he is a Philadelphia lawyer. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. John Sparhawk, jr., of Philadelphia.

MR. SPARHAWK'S ADDRESS.

That was a very kind introduction of Doctor Gallaudet. I was here nine years ago, when I had the pleasure of listening to one of the orators to whom he refers, President Warfield, of Lafayette College. I did not know then that the next time I should be here I would be one of the speakers. Doctor Gallaudet has told you of the eminent educators, clergymen, and statesmen who have spoken here on like occasions in the past. They stand in the class of those who have the privilege of adding after their names sundry sounding and important letters. I am not of these. Indeed, I am reminded of the children who were discussing once the merits of their respective fathers. One little girl said, "My father is a minister, and everything that comes to our house has D. D. after his name." The second said, "My father is a physician, and everything that comes to our house has M. D. after his name." The third said, "My father is a professor, and everything that comes to him has Ph. D. after his name." And the fourth child proudly said, "My father is a lawyer, and everything that comes to our house has C. O. D. after his name."

Nor do I know why you should want to hear from a Philadelphia lawyer after you have listened to the brilliant address of the beloved President of the United States. Some three thousand years ago one said, "For what can the man do that cometh after the king?" There is no need of anything more being said or added. Because, as the day is far spent and we have all been so well entertained, I feel very much like the man at the colored camp meeting. An eloquent negro divine had preached an hour and three-quarters on the major prophets, and passing on to the minor prophets he cried in a loud voice, "And now where shall we place Hosea? Oh, where shall we place Hosea?" A wearied auditor in the audience arose immediately and replied, "Hosea can have my place, I'm a goin' home."

On this Presentation Day it is well for the graduates perhaps to remember that difficult as the well-wrought tasks may have been which lie behind them, the real difficulties and hard knocks are before them. And because of this the old "far flung battle-line" advice (as Rudyard Kipling might call it) to the Philistines comes into play. "Quit ye like men. Be strong." A wise man said a few weeks ago, "God does not look for diplomas or medals or orders. He looks for scars." And another wise man said when shown a gently chiseled photograph, "Do not take the lines and wrinkles off my face. They are the service chevrons which show the campaigns thru which I have past."

In that wonderful vision which the seer saw in the English jail, and who told of it in the familiar words of the Pilgrim's Progress, we learn how "Valiant for truth" came down to the wash of the waves of the river of death "and all the trumpets sounded on the other side." And there he left his last will and testament, wherein he said "My sword I give to him that shall come after me; my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought a good fight and have kept the faith."

And after all, what are all these diplomas and orders and medals for if we do not go forth fearlessly and unafraid into the battle of life, "armed by faith and winged by prayer?" For this is the high calling, yea, more; it is "*the prize* of the high calling of God."

And first, what we need most of all is a purpose. Tennyson says:

> For I doubt not thro' the ages an increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

Have you and I a purpose in our hearts as we go out this day from these sheltering walls? Have we a purpose to do good not only to ourselves, but to do something for somebody else each day; to be of some use in the world's wide marts? A man with a purpose has the right of way. To be without a purpose is to chase a mirage, sun and sand, shadows and sounds, the flying islands of the night. Two thousand years ago One came from on high who "spake as never man spake," and who "*went about doing good.*" Can we follow in His train? Can we walk in His steps? We may stumble, and falter, and fail, and fall. We may halt and hesitate, but if each day we do something, God knows the purpose in our hearts, and in the tremendous mathematics of heaven "the Lord will count when He writeth up the people." Can we, with all the splendid equipment with which we have been endowed, help somebody each day? Can we put smiles on faces where tears were before? Can we put hope into hearts that are weary and discouraged? Can we lift up the feet of those that go down to death and the steps that take hold on hell? Can we make somebody happier, or better, or purer, or cleaner, or truer, or nobler, more law-abiding, more God-fearing, more man loving? And if we have little of substance and store to give, and our means are scant, can we not give of our loving sympathy that gives more than they all? We can if we have the purpose and if we say like the Apostle, "This one thing I do." Let all our energies be centripetal, converging on a given point. Let our purpose be like a bullet flying to the mark and not like a handful of shot cast into the air. Let it sweep on like the flying wedge of the football team. These are the things that are worth while and that make life worth living.

Dear Alice Cary says:

> And whatever men say in their blindness and in spite of the fancies of youth,
> There's nothing *so kingly as kindness* and nothing so royal as truth.

Three hundred and sixty-five good deeds a year! Think of that rolling up as an asset. "The days of our years are three score years and ten." Put them at fifty, and think of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty kindly deeds in a lifetime. "The Lord will count when he writeth up the people."

In that awful tumult of falling walls and toppling spires and rocking earth and leaping flame, when out of the depths destruction arose and smote that beautiful city by the Golden Gate, men stood aghast. San Francisco seemed "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," of which Addison wrote. Lips were dumb at the horror which the bared arm of Nature and of Nature's God had wrought. And yet out of all this misery what a splendid lesson has been taught the four quarters of the earth. There was an old question put forth back in the gray dawn of creation, back in the twilight of time, and it was this, "Am I my brothers' keeper?" Once more it has been asked and eighty millions of people have arisen and answered to the three hundred thousand stricken ones, "Aye, we are our brother's keeper." The continent has rocked beneath the rolling trains that have carried the supplies and golden stores of relief. The purse of Fortunatus has broken its clasp, and the gold of the Nibelungen has poured forth into the laps of the suffering and stricken ones. When you strike the chord of humanity after all in the core of the soul of man it rings true, and to-day the world is richer for the desolation out by the Pacific Sea.

And now, as we say in legal phrase, "time is the essence of the contract"—the eternal "NOW" is its keynote.

An Eastern proverb says that there are three things that come not back: The spent arrow, the spoken word, and the lost opportunity. There is an inscription over a splendid portal in the palace of Versailles: "Salle de pas perdu"—the hall of the lost steps—the hall of neglected responsibilities—the hall of unperformed duty. "What thou doest, do quickly."

When the seer of the Apocalypse looked down into the end of the days, while below him the seas boomed on the Rock of Patmos, he saw the breaking of the seven seals and heard the shattering of the seven thunders and saw the blazing of the seven golden candlesticks and the shining of the seven stars, and he heard the voice of the angel cry unto the church of Philadelphia, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door. Hold that fast that thou hast, that no man take thy crown." And of all the crowns that we cast in the last great day before the great white throne, there will be no crown like the crown of usefulness. We need not fear that there will be too much goodness on this earth. Shakespeare once said: "The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones." And later another wise man has said that the good which most men do can be interred with their bones without crowding their bones to any appreciable extent. Indeed, as Madam De Stael once said: "The more I see of men, the fonder I get of dogs."

Once there was a road which led thru a jungle of trees and brush, cut by savage hands, on the island of Samoa, and at the end of it was the home of one who did justice and loved mercy and walked humbly with his God. And because of the lives

which he had helped and not hindered, and because of his kindly words and kindly advice, which had righted the wrongs and smoothed the rough places of the lives by the Southern seas, the road was called "the road of the loving heart." And finally it led to Robert Louis Stevenson's grave. Shall we not see to it that our feet are shod with this preparation of the gospel of peace and that many footfalls of them we have helped echo along our road to the Father's house?

Usefulness may cost something of sacrifice, may cost in substance and store, may cost in time and ease and recreation, but what of that? That which costs nothing is without price. If men have laid down their fortunes and their futures, yea, even their lives, for their flag, their country, their homes, or for love of those who sit beside the chimney corner of their own hearths, can we expect less? In my city of Philadelphia there was a porter in a Market street store named Keenan. He went to the front in 1861 and became a major of cavalry. In the awful rout that followed the Federal defeat at Chancellorsville General Pleasanton, of Pennsylvania, needed ten minutes to mount his guns to command the retreat of the Union Army. In headlong confusion, horse, foot, and dragoons, ammunition wagons and hospital ambulances, were flying for the river. Up the road came Stonewall Jackson's corps, 30,000 strong (the flower of the Southern Confederacy), on the double quick, with bayonets set, maddened by their great leader's death, accidentally shot by his own men. At any moment the rout might be converted into a massacre. "How many men, Major, have you?" called Pleasanton. Keenan saluted. "Three hundred, General." "Major, charge the advance." Did Keenan hesitate? Never. The sunlight of the last day he would ever see on earth caught the gleam of his uplifted saber as he flung his cap into the bushes and gave the quick order to charge. Three hundred horsemen like a human catapult flung themselves down the road against the 30,000 Confederates. For ten minutes they rode and sabered and shot till over their dead bodies stormed the 30,000. But in those ten minutes Pleasanton had mounted his guns and a hell of grape and canister flamed into the faces of the foe. The advance was checked, and the Army of the Potomac got over the Rappahannock in safety. Did you ever hear of Major Keenan before? Talk about the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, it was nothing to this charge. And yet until the Century Magazine some years ago rescued Keenan's name from oblivion it had been forgotten. Speaking of their unknown graves, the poet said:

> Year after year, the pine-cones fall
> And the whippoorwill lisps its specter call.
> They have ceased, but their glory will never cease,
> Or their light be quenched in the light of peace.
> The rush of the charge is sounding still
> That saved the army at Chancellorsville.

If one works for appreciation or applause or acclaim he works for scanty wage. "The Lord counts when He writeth up the people."

There is a splendid statue in London of a man standing on a wall, his sword girded at his side, his Bible under his arm, looking across the desert for the help that never came. It is the figure of Gen. Chinese Gordon, the knightliest soldier of Britain, whose quest for civilization and Christianity led him to the wall of Khartoum. If there is a blot on the escutcheon of the great Gladstone, it is that he left this Captain of her host to die watching vainly under the desolate stars of the Soudan. For weary months he waited for the roar of England's guns, and then the benighted hordes of the Mahdi in overwhelming numbers swept up the stairway and struck his head from his shoulders and cast his headless body down the stair, and men said that his splendid crusade spelled only failure and ruin and defeat. A superb inscription blazed on a great London wall in remorseful memory: "He gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sword to the oppressed, and his soul to God." On the spot where Gordon died, a few scant years thereafter, there rose the college of Khartoum. And when the steel-hearted Kitchener, Sirdar of the Soudan, laid its foundation stone and the sons of the desert crowded to learn of that civilization and Christianity for which Gordon strove, tears streamed down his face. For all the world knew then the truth that Ann of Austria has summed up in well-chosen phrase: "My lord Cardinal! *God does not pay every Saturday night, but He pays.*"

There is nothing lost in the economy of God. There is no deed done for the right but its ripple breaks on some farther coast. There is no kind word spoken but its echo rings on some outer shore. We can not look down the long lanes of time to the farthest horizon, away to the pillars of Hercules, where the portcullis of eternity falls, but there is an "eye which keepeth Israel, which slumbers not nor sleeps."

Our work is all around us. It never abates. John Ruskin says: "Oh, you inside your little rose-covered walls, around your place of peace, playing with the fringes of your guarded flowers, why don't you look beyond your garden walls? You will

see the wild grass to the horizon torn up with the agony of men and beat level by the drift of their life blood."

This life is not for the getting of money or for the gathering of fame for our own recreation or amusement or comfort. These are the apples of Sodom, which turn to ashes on the lips.

We pass the human shoulder next us every hour on the King's highway, by our workbenches, at our school desks, in our offices and in our stores, in farm and field, and factory and forum. What are we doing for them?

A month ago in that awful explosion in the French mines, where over twelve hundred lives were lost, the rescuers searched for the dead and wounded for three days. Then they started in to repair the mine. Twenty days after the explosion there suddenly emerged from one of the darkest pits a group of living skeletons, faltering, staggering, starved. They had dragged out a wretched existence in the blackness, living on the carcass of a dead horse. With eyes that blinked at the sun they could not see and had not seen for twenty days; with parched lips and quavering voices they whispered the burden of one refrain: "Why didn't you keep on trying to save us? Why did you give us up? Behind that wall there lie many who have only died within the last twenty-four hours. Why didn't you try to help them?" That neglect rocked France to its foundations and shook the ministry in its place of power.

It makes no difference whether we are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, handicapped by any infirmity or free, we can all do something for somebody. You can reach those whom no one else can reach, and we can reach those whom you can not reach. But everybody can reach somebody. There is no one so useless, so abandoned, so selfish, so sordid, so mean, so dishonest, so drunken, so immoral, so impure, that he can not be helped by somebody.

There was a man found hanging on an electric-light wire upon which he had fallen. He was taken to the hospital paralyzed, helpless. He could not speak. He could not tell his name. He could not move hand or foot. He was placed in a hospital ward, where he lay for weary weeks without apparently moving a muscle, except his eyes. People who past by him remarked, "What is the matter with that man's eyes?" He was continually closing and opening them, winking and blinking as if in pain. The oculist was called in. After making his examination he said there was nothing the matter with them. The man, he said, could not speak, but he could see. Yet the man kept winking and opening and shutting his eyes rapidly whenever anyone past his bed. Finally one day a telegraph operator happened to pass through the ward. As he glanced at the winking eyelids he paused. He recognized the dots and dashes and rests of the telegraphers' keyboard. He went to the head surgeon. "That man is talking," he said. "Talking, he can't talk; he's paralyzed." "Yes, but he is talking with his eyes." "How can a man talk with his eyes?" "He is telegraphing with them." "Well, for the love of God, get the poor fellow's message." The operator went back and stood and looked down into the helpless man's eyes, and there quickly read the message that for weeks the paralyzed man had in vain been trying to get some one to take. It was to his wife. Would somebody only send to such and such a street and number and tell his wife that her husband had not deserted her, and was not dead, but was a hopeless paralytic in a hospital. Did it need wings or spurs to carry that message? Immediately the wife was searched out and brought to her husband. Somebody helped somebody that time.

We often say, "Oh, it's no use! It's so easy to talk." Yes, that is true. What we need is to do, not dream. The days of the dreamer are gone down the Dothan paths. The stars of heaven and the sheaves of earth make no longer their obeisance. Do something for somebody to-day. Be true! Be true to yourself and your ideals! Steer by the north star in the sky of truth. Let your character stand foursquare to every wind that blows. Moody says, "Character is what a man is in the dark." Emerson says, "I can not hear what you *say* because there thunders so behind you what you *are*." Dear old Doctor Cuyler says, "There are no sermons that ever were preached or published or written or spoken that are half so eloquent as *the sermons in shoes*." That is, being known by your walk and conversation.

Do we realize the shortness of the time and the multitude of opportunities that come our way? Admiral Bunce's father used to say, "There is nothing but Almighty God can stand in the way of a determined man." Over the door of Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, runs this splendid motto, "Dii Laboribus Omnia Vendunt," "The Gods sell *everything for toil*." "There are no benches," as one has said, "on the road to success."

It is well said that life is a march and not a bivouac, and that none are called from the hammock, but from the forge and the plow and the loom. We are called from labor to labor. The red light of danger may swing on ahead. There may be a wolf at the door or a lion in the streets. What does it matter? "Life is a journey,"

Doctor Wadsworth says, "thru a desert under blazing suns, where tho the angels of God encamp about you, the fiery serpents hiss under the very shade of the Shekinah." Carlyle says, "The stumbling blocks and bowlders in the pathway of the weak are the stepping stones in the pathway of the strong." "Hew your way, don't pick it." In an age that trims and truckles let no man wonder "whose you are or whom you serve." It may be

> Good to be wafted down the stream
> In a gilded bark with silken sails,
> Under the shadows of stately trees,
> Fanned by the breath of scented gales.
> But it's better to breast the angry waves
> Up to the lips in their icy roll,
> Sinewy strength at its utmost strain,
> Eager eyes on the distant goal.

The needs of the day call and cry for action. "The night cometh in which no man can work." Goethe says:

> Rest is not quitting this busy career,
> Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere.

The silver trumpets of the eternal morning are not calling "Taps," "Lights out," and "Rest." They are calling "Boots and saddles"—the cavalry call of the ages. We are to be up and doing, booted and spurred, and riding for the King. We may meet with defeat, disappointment, discouragement, with rebuff and ridicule, with sneers and jeers and fleers. What of it?

> It's weary watching day by day and yet the tide heaves onward.
> We climb like corals grave by grave, but pave a path that's sunward.
> We're beaten back in many a fray, but newer strength we borrow,
> And where the vanguard camps to-day, the rear will rest to-morrow.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$69.26
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,358.33
Manual-labor fund	122.50
Total	77,550.09

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$44,789.81	Medicines and chemicals	$241.16
Miscellaneous repairs	1,266.28	Books and stationery	542.88
Household expenses and marketing	3,390.93	Hardware	174.65
Meats	5,759.40	Plants, seeds, and tools	436.45
Groceries	3,732.47	Blacksmithing	223.25
Bread	1,857.05	Carriage repairs	297.50
Butter and eggs	2,168.05	Ice	778.07
Medical attendance and nursing	938.52	Live stock	1,514.00
Telephones and electric clocks	446.75	Incidental expenses	165.88
Furniture	241.27	Stamped envelopes	63.60
Lumber	258.51	Auditing accounts	300.00
Drygoods	492.41	Printing	145.78
Gas	681.60	Lectures	50.00
Paints and oils	407.90	Gymnasium apparatus	40.36
Fuel	4,879.24	Harness and repairs	137.65
Feed	1,098.17	Balance	30.50
		Total	77,550.09

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States $3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Plumbing and steam fitting..	$902.35	Painting and carpentry	$869.00
Paints and oils	203.74	Asphalt paving.....	360.86
Paper hanging	346.40		
Mason work.....	317.65	Total	3,000.00

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States $30,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Fees of consulting engineer..	$455.92	Two Westinghouse engines and dynamos.....	$4,190.00
Two Babcock and Wilcox tubular boilers	3,976.00	Steam pumps	229.00
Electric wiring and fixtures .	10,460.49	Hardware.....	37.59
Steam pipes and conduits ...	10,099.00		
Supervision and drafting	450.00	Total	30,000.00
Asphalt work	102.00		

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,050.

The estimates for current expenses and for repairs are the same in amount as the appropriations for these objects for the current year. The estimate for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes in the Maryland school is also equal in amount to the appropriation for the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOG OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

ALABAMA:
G. Herman Harper.
Walter D. Bell.
ARKANSAS:
Daisy M. Henderson.
Sarah B. Streby.
ARIZONA:
Ethel F. Eaton.
CALIFORNIA:
Golda M. Fitzgerald.
COLORADO:
Frank C. Horton.
Le Roy C. Henderson.
DELAWARE:
May I. Dougherty.
FLORIDA:
Alice A. Nicholson.
Abbie M. Goff.
GEORGIA:
Henry S. Morris, jr.
ILLINOIS:
Catherine P. Marks.
Leo R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Edith Peel.
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.
INDIANA:
Robert E. Binkley.
Earl M. Mather.
Leon P. Jones.
IOWA:
Mabel E. Fritz.
Early R. Elder.
Walter F. Poshusta.
Hattie Gifford.
Carrie Hargens.
Lucile D. Laux.
Gertrude Hill.
Luverne S. Byrne.
Ragnhilda Lee.
Melvin Lien.
KANSAS:
Frank E. Mikesell.
Iona Tade.
May Thornton.
Mazie E. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
John Dusch.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
Alice M. Gregory.
Rose M. Long.
Lulu M. Lewis.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
KENTUCKY:
William C. Fugate.
Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
KENTUCKY—Continued.
Chester D. Erwin.
George E. Hartman.
G. Bryan Shanklin.
Adolph N. Struck.
MAINE:
Fannie P. Kimball.
MARYLAND:
Arthur Hoffmaster.
George H. Faupel.
J. J. F. Leitch.
MASSACHUSETTS:
Charles A. Malloch.
MICHIGAN:
Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
George F. Gorman.
Ida M. Linabury.
Inez I. Snyder.
MINNESOTA:
Edward M. Rowse.
John H. McFarlane.
Dean E. Tomlinson.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
W. Clinton Jones.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
MISSISSIPPI:
Hugo H. Matzner.
MISSOURI:
Irene P. Burow.
John Dietrich.
Elmer Talbert.
MONTANA:
Robert J. Ryan.
NEBRASKA:
Hattie B. Ren.
Mary Smrha.
Helen Northrop.
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
James Morehouse.
NEW JERSEY:
Morton H. Henry.
NEW YORK:
William W. Sayles.
Louise E. Turner.
Arthur B. Dillon.
Samuel Cohen.
Edwin Nies.
NORTH CAROLINA:
James M. Robertson.
Odie W. Underhill.
Mittie H. Parker.
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
NORTH DAKOTA:
William O. Messner.
W. Leister Williams.
Lindeman J. Bull.
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Gilman T. Nordhougen.
OKLAHOMA:
Merrill E. Stover.
OHIO:
Warren Hoverstick.
Winifred M. Jones.
Alice G. Neldon.
Arthur Hinch.
Roy B. Conkling.
Bessie S. McFadden.
William M. Toomey.
Joseph B. Arnold.
OREGON:
Bird L. Craven.
Emery E. Vinson.
PENNSYLVANIA:
Dan M. Reichard.
Charles L. Clark.
William Cooper.
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel, jr.
RHODE ISLAND:
Moses Goldonofsky.
SOUTH CAROLINA:
Robert O. Glover.
SOUTH DAKOTA:
Jessie A. Beardsley.
TENNESSEE:
John B. Chandler.
TEXAS:
Willie L. Kilgore.
Robert L. Davis.
Rosa H. Bendele.
VIRGINIA:
Alvah M. Rasnick.
Oscar F. Holmes.
Mary A. Scott.
Leonard B. Brushwood.
Grace B. Fortner.
Louise E. Hubbard.
WASHINGTON:
Thure A. Lindstrom.
Edna L. Marshall.
Susie Dickson.
Bertha Thiessen.
WISCONSIN:
Enga C. Anderson.
Milo E. Hodge.
WYOMING:
Baxter W. Mosey.
ONTARIO:
Arthur Jaffray.
IRELAND:
John W. McCandless.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Raymond Allen, District of Columbia.
Benjamin Beaver, District of Columbia.
Walter Carmean, Delaware.
Francis B. Cronin, District of Columbia.
Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.
Morton W. Galloway, District of Columbia.
William A. Gray, District of Columbia.
Frederick D. Hill, District of Columbia.
Robert Johnston, Delaware.
Arthur Long, Delaware.
Lewis J. Long, Delaware.
William H. Lyles, South Carolina.
Archibald MacDonald, Saskatchewan.
Angus MacInnes, Scotland.
John W. McCauley, District of Columbia.
John McIntosh, District of Columbia.
Omer Majure, Mississippi.
James A. Nash, District of Columbia.
Francis E. Ridgeway, District of Columbia.
Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.
William J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Sylvan J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Charles D. Russell, Illinois.
Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.
Leonard Stark, District of Columbia.
Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.
Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia.
Adolph N. Struck, Kentucky.
Charles Sullivan, District of Columbia.
Philip Thompson, District of Columbia.
Henry Turner, District of Columbia.
Raymond Webb, Delaware.
James C. Woodard, Virginia.
Archibald Wright, Manitoba.

FEMALES.

Myrtle Connick, District of Columbia.
Caroline E. Cox, District of Columbia.
Mary E. Blocher, District of Columbia.
Mary E. Duncan, South Carolina.
Maud E. Edington, District of Columbia.
Carrie Elliott, Delaware.
Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.
Louise Golding, District of Columbia.
Cynthia Hearn, Delaware.
Beatrice Holland, District of Columbia.
Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.
Charlotte H. Jameson, Manitoba.
Florence Johnston, Delaware.
Grace G. Kelly, District of Columbia.
Margaret M. Lewis, District of Columbia.
Cornelia J. Linder, South Carolina.
Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia.
Isabelle Long, Delaware.
Ellen McCabe, Delaware.
Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.
Estelle Maus, District of Columbia.
Annie P. Neitzey, District of Columbia.
Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.
Pearl J. Pearson, District of Columbia.
Olivia Peterson, Delaware.
Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.
Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.
Glendora Taylor, Delaware.
Effie Thomas, District of Columbia.
Margaret Vaughan, District of Columbia.
Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
Florence Young, District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addrest to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

O

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1907

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1907

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—William W. W. Parker, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A., Elma L. Harvey.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructors.—Annie E. Jameson; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Normal fellows.—Edward Lewis Michaelson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Isaac Victor Stone, B. S., Rutgers College, New Jersey.
Normal students.—Margaret Elizabeth Compton, Episcopal Female Institute, Virginia; Winifred Northrop, Nebraska Normal College, Nebraska.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw, Elizabeth Peet.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Boys' supervisor.—Charles L. Clark, B. S.
Girls' supervisor.—Margaret Hauberg, B. A.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Health	5
Courses of instruction	5
Changes in the corps of instructors	5
Lectures	6
Receipts and expenditures	6
Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909	7
The exercises of presentation day, the institution's semicentennial	8
Remarks of the President in presenting the candidates for degrees	8
Address of Principal Denison, of the Kendall School	10
President Gallaudet's address	11
Secretary Garfield's address	16
Conferring of degrees	17
Resolutions of directors	17
Meeting of the alumni of the college	18
Meeting of the National Association of the Deaf	18
Congresses in the interest of the deaf at Edinburgh	19
Catalogue of students and pupils	20
Regulations	22

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE	I. College building and chapel	5
	II. Alumni of college at Kendall Green, July 1, 1907	18

COLLEGE BUILDING AND CHAPEL.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1907.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1906, was 111; admitted during the year, 47; since admitted, 33; total, 191. Under instruction since July 1, 1906, 112 males and 79 females, of which 131 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, Canada, and Scotland, and 60 in the primary department. Of these, 39 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 32 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 18 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia have in pursuance of law been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1906, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils during the year, and no death has occurred in the institution.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction, but it has been decided to advance the requirements for admission to the college one year, this change to go into effect in 1909. It has been found necessary to make this advance in order that the standing of the college shall compare favorably with that of the colleges of the country. A circular giving detailed information as to what this change will require will be issued during the present year and sent to the schools for the deaf in the States.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

The number of instructors in the Kendall School has been increased by the appointment of Miss Helen Fay. Miss Fay graduated from our normal department in 1904, and has had three years' experience as an oral teacher in the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford.

No.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, and normal fellows to give lectures to the pupils and students during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

Lectures delivered during the year.

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Writings of Charles Dudley Warner, by President Gallaudet.
Genghis Khan, by Professor Hotchkiss.
John Brown of Osawatomie, by Professor Draper.
Man's Ancestry, by Professor Ely.
The United States Forest Service, by Professor Hall.
Don Quixote, by Professor A. B. Fay.
A Few Things I Saw in Europe Last Summer, by Professor Day.
The Legal Status of the Deaf in the United States, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Morte d'Arthur, by Mr. Denison.
Growth of the United States, by Mr. Ballard.
Santa Claus's Partner, by Miss Peet.
General Mercer, by Mr. Bryant.
Pilgrim's Progress, by Mr. Clark.
Robin Hood, by Miss Teegarden.
Ceres, Proserpine, and Pluto, by Miss Thomason.
The Ugly Duckling, by Mr. Rotnem.
Amilik, the Dervish, by Mr. Molldrem.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$30.50
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,263.00
Manual labor fund	367.50
Total	77,661.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$45,720.23
Miscellaneous repairs	630.62
Household and marketing	4,230.79
Meats	6,072.93
Groceries	3,872.18
Bread	1,797.03
Butter and eggs	2,548.68
Medical attendance and nursing	483.87
Telephone and electric clocks	289.15
Furniture	349.93
Lumber	45.47
Dry goods	529.45
Gas	888.20
Paints and oils	80.24

Fuel	$3,736.08
Feed	1,175.25
Medicines and chemicals	364.45
Books and stationery	914.99
Hardware	215.82
Plants, seeds, and tools	597.58
Blacksmithing	239.50
Carriage repairs	180.75
Ice	621.97
Live stock	914.75
Incidentals	199.90
Stamped envelopes	42.40
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	286.89
Lectures	50.00
Gymnasium apparatus	75.87
Harness and repairs	96.40
Balance	109.63
Total	77,661.00

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lumber	$304.65
Plumbing and steam fitting	871.40
Paper hanging	533.05
Mason work	267.25
Painting and carpentry	1,297.25
Paints, oils, and stained windows	413.37
Whitewashing	106.00
Slate roofing	162.84
Hardware and tools	314.39
Refrigerator	210.00
Asphalt paving	519.80
Total	5,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $75,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,050.

For the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution and the grading made necessary by the opening of West Virginia avenue on the eastern boundary of the grounds, $5,250.

The estimate for the current expenses of the institution is greater by $2,000 than the amount appropriated for the current year. This increase is felt to be necessary on account of the increased cost of many articles used in providing for the needs of the institution. And there seems to be no probability that the prices now prevailing will be diminished.

The estimates for repairs and for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes are the same in amount as the appropriations for the current year.

The estimate of $5,250 for the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution may be said to be absolutely essential to the protection of the property of the institution. Nothing has been expended for this purpose during the past twenty years, and the fencing around a great part of the estate is in a ruinous condition and must be entirely renewed.

The removal of the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway along the eastern boundary of the grounds for a distance of nearly one-third of a mile and the conversion of the space into West Virginia avenue will necessitate a considerable amount of grading on the premises of the institution, and the sum asked for to make these improvements will certainly be needed.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

THE INSTITUTION'S SEMICENTENNIAL.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 1. Advantage was taken of this occasion to celebrate the semicentennial of the institution, since it was in May, 1857, that the institution was opened for the reception of pupils.

Rev. George F. Flick, missionary to the deaf of Washington, a graduate of the college in 1903, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Kansas Prairie, Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.
New Fields of Employment for the Alumni of Gallaudet College, Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.
The Culinary Art, Susie Dickson, Washington.
The Influence of Ideals, John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.

Remarks of the President in Presenting the Candidates for Degrees.

"Gentlemen of the Board of Directors: It is now my pleasant duty to present to you the candidates for degrees. You are aware, as perhaps not all our friends are, that we have two distinct departments in the college—a normal and an academic department. This year there are four candidates for degrees in our normal department. These are not deaf young people; they have all their faculties, and are here prepared to go out and instruct the deaf in the schools of the country. In our academic department we have nine deaf young men and women to present as candidates for degrees.

"But before presenting these candidates I would like to say as a matter of information for the friends of the college that the time has

come for us to advance our standard of admission to and of graduation from the college. The colleges of the country generally have advanced their standards, their courses of study, and their requirements for admission, and we feel that we can not afford to be behind them. We have decided to advance our requirements for admission at least one full year. The details of this arrangement will be made public later, and the change will not take effect until the autumn of 1909, as we desire to give time to the schools for the deaf throughout the country to make the necessary arrangements to meet the additional requirements for admission."

The candidates for degrees were as follows:

Degree of master of arts (normal fellows).

Andrew Olaus B. Molldrem, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Botolf Jacob Rotnem, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Alice May Teegarden, B. A., Blairsville College, Pennsylvania.
Virginia Louise Thomason, B. A., Winthrop College, South Carolina.

Degree of bachelor of arts.

Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.
Susie Dickson, Washington.
George Henry Faupel, Maryland.
Frank Clark Horton, Colorado.
John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.
Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.
May Thornton, Kansas.

Degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Warren James Hoverstick, Ohio.
Alvah Musick Rasnick, Virginia.

After the presentation of candidates for degrees, in introducing Mr. Denison, President Gallaudet said:

"In the month of May, fifty years ago, I was called to Washington to organize this institution. A part of my duty at that time was to secure a capable instructor of the deaf to assist me in beginning my work.

"During the year before, while teaching in the school at Hartford, I had made the acquaintance of a young man just out of his teens, about to graduate from the high class of that school. This young man went to Michigan and taught a year, and when I found myself in need of a teacher I invited him to come to Washington to be my first associate in organizing the school. He has continued in that office and has now for many years been the principal of our Kendall School. He has prepared one hundred applicants for admission to our college in the high class of the Kendall School, which you understand is the preparatory school of this institution.

"I am sure we shall all be glad to hear a few words by way of reminiscence from Mr. Denison."

Address by Principal Denison, of the Kendall School.

"Memory goes back, as I stand here, to a day in June fifty years ago, when I was called upon to make a short address at the laying of the corner stone of the State Institution for the Deaf at Flint, Mich. Of the address itself, probably the less said the better. I mention it only to recall that in closing I bade farewell to the scenes of my first year's experience as a teacher of the deaf, for I had accepted an invitation from the youngest son of the Gallaudet of *that day* to assist him in the labors of establishing a school for the deaf in the District of Columbia.

"To my youthful imagination Washington then pictured itself a queen among cities, with noble avenues and stately edifices, and surrounded in its suburbs by park-like expanses where imposing manor houses showed at the end of winding ways, enthroned on terraces, and half concealed and half revealed through clustering magnolias and tulip trees.

"But I felt as we drove from the railroad station where Doctor Gallaudet—but it is strange to use this title 'Doctor' when I think of that day, his youth, and almost boyish looks—had met me on my arrival in Washington, that distance had indeed lent enchantment to the view. The beautiful pictures conjured in the mind of the boy of 20 faded lamentably in the light of reality. Where should have been palaces were negro cabins and hastily built tenements; instead of lordly grounds and well-kept parks were stretches of reedy commons where cows and pigs and geese roamed in search of subsistence.

"As we reached Kendall Green and started to drive through the gateway, something barred our way. Across the roadway, from post to post, a string had been stretched, and on this swung in the evening breeze a great bouquet of flowers. My first feeling was one of gratified surprise to find myself, the latest arrival, the recipient of so charming a welcome. But my companion's laughing eyes and his too evident blushes and the glimpse of a couple of bright faces appearing and disappearing behind the window curtains of a house then overlooking the gate entrance were swift to enlighten me as to my own insignificance. Who these tantalizing and elusive beings were I never knew, nor do I think my friend was ever much more fortunate. Perhaps this much is certain in explanation of the mystery of the presence of the flowers: My friend was young—he was only 20 then—and he had more than his fair share of good looks.

"If at that hour I could have looked with prophetic eye over and beyond the swaying flowers, I should have beheld Kendall Green fair and thronged as it is to-day, with its college halls, its faculty homes, its wide lawns, and its winding drives. Bereft of the gift of prophecy, I saw only a dusty lane bordered by a straggling hedge of osage-orange trees, and a half dozen unpainted houses of wood, one of which we were to occupy with a household of nine persons—five of them deaf children, the nucleus of the future Kendall School and Gallaudet College. Unlike me, Doctor Gallaudet must have 'dipt into the future far as human eye could see' and called up a vision of the coming years.

"In the fifty years since, much has happened in this great world—some things hoped for, many things strange and unexpected. There have been dread portents in unclouded skies, and glad signs of prom-

ise in stormy heavens. There have been great events and wonderful changes. There have been conflagrations, cyclones, earthquakes. There have been battles, murders, and sudden deaths, wars, pestilences, and all sorts of moving accidents by flood and field. There have been sorrows a-plenty and joys a-many. Strange inventions have come to stay—the magic telephone, the whizzing electric car, the goggle-eyed automobile honking up and down the land. Empires have risen and fallen. Men illustrious and insignificant have come and gone. Tennyson has witched the world with his noble poesy and passed over the bar. Thackeray has ripened literature with his wisdom and Dickens has mellowed it with his humor. Lincoln has ennobled and humanized statesmanship. There has been this and much more. Through it all Heaven has been good to Kendall Green. Its sun has ever shone on her, its rains have blessed her, its winds have dealt gently with her, and she has thriven, she has matured, and now in the assured dignity of a half century of useful existence beholds her earlier graduates with hair whitened, cheeks seamed, and eyes dimmed by time point out to their grandchildren the places that knew them of old.

"Recalling, as I do, the time, thought, and effort expended upon the building up of Kendall Green; realizing that its beneficial results in the great scheme of the education, character formation, and social welfare of the deaf have been more than commensurate with the outlay; and recognizing that the whole constitutes a history—consistent, memorable, impressive—a history concerning which I can truthfully use the oft-quoted expression: 'All of which I saw and part of which I was,' I own to an indefinable feeling of content—a content unknown to many that have essayed more ambitious rôles on the world's stage—that a kind Providence has permitted me for the last half a hundred years to share, however inconspicuously, in the work of building up and perfecting this institution. Long may it prosper."

President Gallaudet's Address.

President Gallaudet then delivered the following address:

"When an institution established for a definite purpose has existed for a full half century, it seems proper that its friends should ask to what extent it has accomplished the objects for which it was brought into being.

"The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb stands in this position to-day. In the month of May, 1857, its doors were opened under an organization authorized by an act of Congress passed three months earlier. Its object was to educate and prepare for lives of usefulness the deaf and blind children of the District of Columbia.

"Among several public-spirited citizens whose efforts contributed to the establishment of the institution, the Hon. Amos Kendall may be named as the foremost promoter and supporter of the enterprise. He gave a house and 2 acres of ground to the institution, and when these accommodations proved insufficient erected an additional building at an expense of $8,000, which has for nearly fifty years formed a part of the permanent housing of the institution.

"Mr. Kendall's name and influence had great weight in securing aid from Congress for the needs of the institution from year to year, in its early days, and he deserves to be remembered as one of its most valued and helpful friends.

"During the first seven years of its existence the institution succeeded in establishing a good school for the deaf children of the District.

"The number of blind children was found to be too small to warrant the continuance of a school for their benefit, only six being in attendance in 1864, and Congress authorized their being placed in the Maryland School for the Blind, in which institution the blind of the District have since been educated.

"In the year 1864 an appeal was made to Congress to authorize the institution to take a step in the education of the deaf in advance of anything which had theretofore been attempted in any country. A bill to authorize the institution to exercise the functions of a college was reported to the Senate and debated at some length in that body.

"Certain Senators ridiculed the idea that deaf persons could master a collegiate course of study. But the arguments of the friends of the measure prevailed and the bill finally passed without a dissenting vote, and a short time later was agreed to by the House without objection.

"Before the close of the session Congress appropriated $26,000 to enlarge the accommodations of the institution and the College for the Deaf was publicly inaugurated in June, 1864.

"This occasion excited much interest in Washington and throughout the country. Prof. Joseph Henry, then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, wrote of the incident as follows:

> It was an event so interesting and of so momentous and noble a tendency as to deserve to be made a landmark in the progress of deaf-mute education, to stand conspicuous through all coming time; and for initiating which the Congress of the United States, as the instrument of that Almighty Power who cares for all, deserves the laudation of the whole literary and philanthropic world.

"The college commenced its operations in September, 1864, and there were 13 students and 2 instructors the first year. A number of free scholarships were provided by private individuals, but in 1867 Congress was led to adopt a policy which made such assistance unnecessary.

"Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had become interested in the institution and had secured important aid for the college. A youth from his district who had become totally deaf wrote to him seeking admission to the college as a free student, he being a poor boy.

"Mr. Stevens asked that his young constituent might be received and was told that Congress had not provided for the admission of deaf-mutes from the States as beneficiaries. In language more forcible than elegant, Mr. Stevens declared that Congress *should* authorize such admissions, and the needed legislation was promptly carried through.

"This action practically nationalized the college, and subsequent enactments increasing the number of beneficiaries to the limit of 100 have made full provision for all who have been found capable of taking the higher education and deserving of public aid.

"From time to time, as the college and school have grown in numbers, Congress has made liberal appropriations for the enlargement of grounds and the erection of buildings, long ago securing at a low cost 100 acres of ground, which furnish ample room for all the present and even prospective needs of the institution.

"The support of the college by Congress has not always been secured without opposition, and it has been urged by a few that it was not worth while to give any of the deaf an advanced education. One of these objectors, who was the leader of the House when he opposed the college, lived to see his own nephew graduate with distinction as a student here.

"Whether the existence and continuance of the college can be justified or not must be determined by the results of its work during the years which are now to be reviewed.

"Forty-six States and Territories of our country have been represented in the college by 815 students, and there have been 540 pupils in the Kendall School. Very few of these have failed to be independent, self-supporting members of society; fewer proportionally, there is good reason to believe, than with those who are possessed of all their faculties.

"A large number of our students are efficient teachers in the State schools for the deaf, several being principals, and more than a few have been founders of such schools. Time would hardly suffice even to name the various occupations our young people are successfully pursuing, but a sufficient number may be mentioned to give an idea of the facility with which they find places in the busy workshop of the world. Architects and builders, editors and publishers, chemists and assayers, surveyors and civil engineers, postmasters, bankers, recorders of deeds, one patent lawyer, a State botanist, fruit farmers, general farmers on a large scale, clerks in Departments of the United States and in the Smithsonian Institution, in custom-houses, post-offices, railroad offices, and insurance companies, assistants in public libraries, artists, engravers, lithographers, and photographers, and last, but not least, regularly ordained clergymen conducting missions and churches for the deaf in many of our cities and large towns.

"It is believed that in this recital of what the young people who have gone out from Kendall Green are doing will be found full justification for the existence of this institution. But the ability to earn one's living in a creditable manner is far from being all that this institution has given to its children.

"One of our college students, stricken by a mortal disease a few weeks before the time of his graduation, wrote to his friends at home: 'It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something.' Joseph Chamberlain, the eminent English Commoner, seeing this sentence engraved on a memorial tablet in one of the corridors of the college, made it the text of an eloquent address to our students, emphasizing the value of the intellectual life as a source of happiness to them.

"The consciousness of promotion to an advanced place in the world of letters and the intellectual enjoyment growing out of the enlarged range of thought made possible by college training have added to the happiness of the lives of our students to a degree not easily estimated. And those even of the deaf who have not been able to seek admission to the college have had pride and pleasure in the knowledge of its existence, for they rejoice in the fact that to the deaf as a class opportunity is offered to secure the higher education on a level with those in possession of all their faculties.

"During the past sixteen years a normal department has been sustained, which has done an important work for the schools of the

deaf in our country. This department has received each year five or six well-educated young people, not deaf-mutes, and has trained them in both the oral and manual methods of educating the deaf, thus fitting them to take positions as teachers in any of the schools of the country. To this department have come young men and women from twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia and young men from England, Ireland, India, and Korea. Fifty graduates of this school are now teaching; eight are principals of schools; six are members of our own corps of instruction.

"In looking back over the half century this institution has existed it is interesting to note the fact that an unusual degree of harmony has marked its management.

"In the board of directors no serious difference has ever arisen and a unity of action has been the rule, which has greatly promoted the welfare and progress of the institution.

"In the faculties of instruction there has always been cordial cooperation and loyal support of authority.

"The domestic officers also have been untiringly faithful in the performance of their duties and considerate of each other.

"Of the students and pupils it can be said that they have been, with very rare exceptions, loyal to their alma mater, ready to submit to authority, anxious to add to her fair fame by their conduct while under her motherly care and by their several courses in life as graduates.

"Of the many hundreds of youth who have gone out from the sheltering walls of Kendall Green, their teachers have the great satisfaction of knowing that they are living honorably and happily, bearing manfully the burdens that naturally come to them as members of society; many of them heads of families and builders of happy homes and all of them enjoying a greatly enlarged horizon because of the opportunities and training which a generous Government has here afforded them.

"At our first commencement, in 1869, a member of the faculty, then a very young man, made the following quotation in closing an address of congratulation on what was at that time the actual beginning of the full life of the college:

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,
Nor ours to hear on summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

But where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done.

"It may be of interest to the friends of the institution to know that three members of the college faculty in 1869, including the one to whom allusion has been made, and two of the faculty of the Kendall School are still in the active performance of their duties here, permitted by a kind Providence—

to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,

"And

to hear on summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

"Giving expression to the feelings which naturally arise on the day of our golden jubilee, in the hearts of the alumni, of the students and pupils now here, and of those who have striven to make this place a real fountain of happiness, we return thanks to the beneficent power above for the continued evidences of His thoughtful care which have favored the institution at every stage of its progress; and we recognize with sincere gratitude the unfailing liberality of the Congress of the United States, giving the seal of its approval to our work.

"And looking forward we rely with confidence on the benevolent disposition of the representatives of the nation to carry forward the work they have here begun, so long as there shall be found in our land those 'whom the finger of God hath touched.'

"It will not be permitted to us who have labored here since the early days to travel far into the future. But we have no fear for the coming days of the institution.

"To those who must soon take up our burdens we say with all confidence:

Ye who will fill the places we once filled
And follow in the furrows that we tilled,
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
We who are old and are about to die,
Salute you, hail you, take your hands in ours,
And crown you with our welcome as with flowers.

"And yet we will not anticipate the sad day of parting, but rather cherish the hope that there may still remain to us some years of usefulness in the field of labor that has been so dear to us.

"We will not—

Sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day.
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;
Something remains for us to do or dare;
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;

For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

Professor Fay then expressed the regret of the board and the faculty that Ex-President Gilman, who had expected to make an address, was unavoidably absent. Professor Fay added that President Gilman had on a number of similar occasions been present as the orator of the day, and notably thirty-one years ago, when the college was in its infancy and Johns Hopkins University had just been started, had given the greetings of sister colleges to the college for the deaf.

In introducing Secretary Garfield, President Gallaudet said:

"I alluded a short time ago to the fact that this college had not always secured the support of Congress without opposition. In looking back over the many years that have passed, memory brings to me the names of many who have supported the college from time to time and have broken down opposition to it in Congress. I have already mentioned Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I might speak of Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; William E. Niblack, of Indiana; John Randolph Tucker, of Vir-

ginia; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; and James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

"Among all these stanch and loyal friends of the college in Congress, who have now passed over to the majority, James A. Garfield may be named as the one preeminent, for his influence and support were given at times when his championship was essential to the very continuance of the institution. General Garfield often visited the class rooms of the college, asked the students questions, and as an educator took an active interest in the work being carried on; and in Congress his voice was often heard in our support.

"When President, he was on one occasion present on the platform and presided over the presentation day exercises in his official capacity as patron of the institution.

"The graduates of the college and their friends were so much impressed by what General Garfield had done for the college that shortly after his tragic death they raised by private subscription from the deaf of every State in the Union a goodly sum of money and ordered from Daniel C. French, the sculptor, the memorial marble bust which was placed in this hall as a perpetual reminder of their friend and champion in Congress.

"It will go without saying that it is an especial pleasure that we have here to-day General Garfield's son, who in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior comes very near to the institution, as it is through him that our annual reports and requests for aid are submitted to Congress. I am sure that we all have very great pleasure in welcoming the Hon. James R. Garfield, who will now speak to us."

Secretary Garfield's Address.

"PRESIDENT GALLAUDET, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come here with a great deal of personal pleasure because of the many memories that I have in connection with this institution. As a boy I used to be here and learned something of the splendid work that is being done. Doctor Gallaudet has been altogether too modest in what he has told you of the work of the institution during the past fifty years. And I am not sure that he will interpret correctly what I may now say about him and his work. [Laughter.]

"The development of this institution during its fifty years of his service has been indeed remarkable; during all that time the guiding spirit, the one who has been the real inspiration of all that has been done, who has planned every step of its progress, who has aided most those who have been taught here, has been this one man. It is he who has made Kendall Green what it is to-day, and it is indeed most gratifying that in this celebration of the golden jubilee of the institution we have with us to-day the man who really established it and who has made it such a power in the work of educating the deaf. It must be a great satisfaction to him that he has been permitted to see the splendid results of his continuous labors during the half century just closing.

"I have been immensely interested in the orations and dissertations delivered to-day by members of the graduating class. These of themselves give evidence of the good work done in the college; they show that its influence is increasing and is spreading throughout the land.

"Despite the greater opportunities that others may have, you have indeed made much of your own. The development of this college is a notable example of the wonderful changes that have taken place in this old world during the past fifty years. Consider what progress in education there has been; the children of to-day are being educated in a far better way; all over the world they are being led from darkness into light; are having opened to them a vision of things higher and better. They are entering into life with a much better appreciation of its higher meaning.

"Education more than ever is getting to be not mere teaching from books, but the actual teaching of life itself; not the getting of a knowledge of things out of books by reading and study so much as the upbuilding of character itself; it is making men and women appreciate that even the drudgery of everyday life is nothing when compared with what it brings to the one who makes the most of every opportunity. Character is what we make of ourselves; not what is given to us; not what is handed down to us. And so each individual is drawing from the men about him that inspiration for higher life, higher character, and better thought, that he may make his life what it should be before the final record is made.

"And to you of the graduating class who are soon to go forth on your life's work I have but a word to say. You will not find the old world unkind; the opportunities to-day are greater than ever before; better than ever. The prospects for all, as was so well said by one of your speakers, were never so bright as in the present age. Every field of endeavor is ready for the man with skilled hand, true heart, and upright character.

"In conclusion, I can only wish you godspeed and hope that in the years to come, when you return to your alma mater, you will find that she has made steady progress, as in the past, and that the spirit of 'Higher and Better,' which you have taken as your motto, will have led you all in the way to that which is highest and best."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in the college.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 19, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, with the following exceptions: Mr. Rasnick received the degree of bachelor of arts, Miss Thornton that of bachelor of philosophy, and Mr. Hoverstick that of bachelor of letters.

Mr. Justice Brewer, a member of the board of directors, made a short address to the graduates.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

On June 19, at a meeting of the directors, the following minute was, on motion of Mr. Justice Brewer, unanimously adopted:

We, the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, speaking not for ourselves alone but also for all those who have been or are now connected with it as teachers or pupils, feel that the fifty years' service of

President Edward Miner Gallaudet, a service coterminous with the life of the institution, calls for a recognition of the great obligation all are under to him for his faithful and successful labors in the instruction and training of the deaf, not only of the District of Columbia, but of the United States and other countries.

The son of the founder of deaf-mute instruction in this country, he has carried forward his father's work and has lifted the standard of instruction above the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Not alone in the matter of teaching has the influence of President Gallaudet been felt, but through his personality and character he has largely shaped the lives and increased the happiness of thousands of those who otherwise would have been deprived of much that he has made it possible for them to enjoy.

We therefore place on the records of this institution this testimonial in grateful recognition of what has already been accomplished, and, together with our congratulations for the past, extend to him our sincere good wishes for increasing happiness and success in (as we hope) a long future of life and service.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE.

On Saturday, June 29, a meeting the alumni of the college was opened, which continued for three days. The hospitality of the institution was extended to former students of the college, and they rallied, some of them with their husbands or wives, to the number of about one hundred and fifty. Much interesting debate was had at the meetings of the alumni association, and the following points are worthy to be noted in this report:

A resolution was adopted condemning the rule of the United States Civil Service Commission excluding all deaf persons from the competitive examinations for employment in the civil service, and a committee was appointed to take measures to secure to competent deaf persons the right of such employment under the Government.

The committee previously appointed to give some expression to the love and gratitude of the alumni toward President Gallaudet on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth reported the establishment of a fund to further the interests of the college, to be known as "The Edward Miner Gallaudet fund." It was resolved to make efforts to enlarge this fund into a general endowment fund, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the great appreciation of the alumni of the generous entertainment given them by the college authorities, and thanks for this and for the indefatigable efforts of the college representatives to add to the great benefit and pleasure which the alumni had derived from the meeting.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Immediately following the meeting of the alumni of the college a convention was held at Norfolk, Va., of the National Association of the Deaf, in which former students of the college took a prominent part. The president of the association was a graduate of the college, and all the members of the committee on resolutions had been students here.

Among many subjects considered and acted upon by the convention the following are of special interest:

Resolved, That, being vitally interested in the problem attending the education of the deaf, we oppose any process of instruction that tends to limit their mental and moral development, and express as our deliberate judgment a belief and confidence in the combined system of instruction as being the most rational, effective, and successful in reaching and improving all deaf children as distinct from the few.

ALUMNI OF COLLEGE AT KENDALL GREEN, JULY 1, 1907

Resolved, That, recognizing the injury resulting from the discrimination that has lately arisen against the employment of the deaf in the civil service, a committee be appointed by the president to cooperate with a similar committee of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association in its efforts to induce the Civil Service Commission to remove this unfair and undeserved discrimination.

CONGRESSES IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEAF AT EDINBURGH.

An important meeting of instructors of the deaf was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from July 30 to August 4. The president of the institution and Prof. Edward A. Fay were appointed official delegates by the Secretary of State. Professor Fay was not able to attend, but President Gallaudet was present at all the sessions of the congress, and by request of the committee read a paper giving an account of the existing conditions of schools for the deaf in the United States.

The congress brought together representatives of many countries, and the proceedings were interesting and instructive.

During the same week a meeting of the British Deaf and Dumb Association was held in Edinburgh, which was attended by a large number of the deaf-mutes of the United Kingdom. A prominent member of the association was Rev. Francis Maginn, a former student of our college and now a missionary to the deaf of the north of Ireland.

By request of the association President Gallaudet delivered an address at one of the meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- G. Herman Harper.
- Walter D. Bell.
- Alton M. Bell.

Arizona:
- Ethel F. Eaton.

Arkansas:
- Sarah B. Streby.
- Ora H. Blanchard.

California:
- Golda M. Fitzgerald.
- Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado:
- Frank C. Horton.
- Mabel J. Jensen.

Florida:
- Alice A. Nicholson.
- Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia:
- Henry S. Morris.

Illinois:
- Leo R. Holway.
- Frederick W. Schoneman.
- Goldie A. Newman.
- Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana:
- Robert E. Binkley.
- Earl M. Mather.
- Leon P. Jones.

Iowa:
- Walter F. Poshusta.
- J. Gertrude Hill.
- Luverne S. Byrne.
- Melvin Lien.
- Ragnhilda Lee.
- Effie S. Gifford.
- Elizabeth R. Rhoades.
- Hubert B. West.

Kansas:
- Iona Tade.
- May Thornton.
- Mazie E. Britt.
- Thomas S. Williams.
- John Dusch.
- Mary J. Gillman.
- M. Edetha Williams.
- Rose M. Long.
- Lulu M. Lewis.
- John T. Hower.
- Homer E. Grace.
- William Schaefer.
- George E. Pinto.

Kentucky:
- Snowa P. Frost.
- Alvin L. Kutzleb.
- Chester D. Erwin.
- Bryan Shanklin.
- Adolph N. Struck.

Maine:
- Fannie P. Kimball.
- Leo K. Holmes.
- Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Manitoba:
- Charlotte H. Jameson.
- Archibald H. MacDonald.
- Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland:
- George H. Faupel.
- Thomas J. Blake.

Massachusetts:
- Charles A. Malloch.
- William Cooper.

Michigan:
- Margaret M. Leveck.
- Harold Preston.
- George Burkart.
- Gottlieb Bieri.
- George F. Gorman.
- Ida M. Linabury.
- Inez I. Snyder.
- Belle Van Ostrand.
- Norman D. McDonald.
- Otto Buby.

Minnesota:
- J. Harvie McFarlane.
- Dean E. Tomlinson.
- Frederick J. O'Donnell.
- Ellen D. Johnson.
- Clarence Sharp.
- W. Clinton Jones.
- Philip E. Cadwell.
- Mary M. Fossan.
- Eva Bush.
- Petra F. Fandrem.

Mississippi:
- Shelby M. Harris.

Missouri:
- Irene P. Burow.
- Elmer Talbert.
- Mary I. Morrison.

Montana:
- Robert J. Ryan.

IN THE COLLEGE—continued.

Nebraska:
Hattie B. Ren.
Mary Smrha.
Helen Northrop.
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
James Morehouse.

New Jersey:
Morton H. Henry.

New York:
Louise E. Turner.
Arthur B. Dillon.
Samuel Cohen.
Edwin Nies.
Vernon S. Birck.

North Carolina:
Odie W. Underhill.
Mittie H. Parker.
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
Virgie Haywood.
Charles E. Jones.
Harley Brendall.

North Dakota:
Lindeman J. Bull.
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Carl Anderson.
Olga Anderson.

Oklahoma:
Merrill E. Stover.

Oregon:
Bird L. Craven.
Emery E. Vinson.
Harry Gardner.

Ohio:
Warren Hoverstick.
Winifred M. Jones.
Alice G. Neldon.
Roy B. Conkling.
William N. Toomey.
Joseph B. Arnold.

Pennsylvania:
Charles L. Clark.
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel.

Rhode Island:
Moses Goldonofsky.

Scotland:
Angus C. McInnes.

South Dakota:
Jessie A. Beardsley.

Texas:
Willie L. Kilgore.
Robert L. Davis.
Rosa H. Bendele.
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.

Virginia:
Alvah M. Rasnick.
Leonard B. Brushwood.
Grace B. Fortner.
Louise E. Hubbard.

Washington:
Susie Dickson.
Bertha Thiessen.
Alice S. Hammond.

Wisconsin:
Milo E. Hodge.

Wyoming:
Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Delaware:
Walter Carmean.
Robert Johnston.
Arthur Long.
Lewis J. Long.
Raymond Webb.

District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Benjamin Beaver.
Frank Berman.
Wallace Edington.
Morton W. Galloway.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
John W. McCauley.
John McIntosh.
James A. Nash.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Joseph P. Riley.
William J. Riley.
Sylvan J. Riley.

District of Columbia—Continued.
Charles Shepherd.
Leonard Stark.
Joseph Stinson.
John Streeks.
Charles Sullivan.
Philip Thompson.

Manitoba:
Archibald MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.

Minnesota:
Carl Torell.

New Jersey:
Frank E. W. McMahon.
L. Roy Townsend.

Scotland:
Angus C. McInnes.

South Carolina:
William H. Lyles, jr.

Virginia:
James C. Woodard.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—continued.

FEMALES.

Delaware:
- Ida Ellingsworth.
- Cynthia Hearne.
- Florence Johnston.
- Isabelle Long.
- Ellen J. McCabe.
- Mary O'Rourke.
- Olivia Peterson.
- Glendora Taylor.

District of Columbia:
- Myrtle E. Connick.
- Caroline E. Cox.
- Mary E. Blocher.
- Maud E. Edington.
- Louise Golding.

District of Columbia—Continued.
- Beatrice Holland.
- Elsie Hutchins.
- Grace G. Kelly.
- Margaret M. Lewis.
- Ida M. Littleford.
- Matilda Maddox.
- Annie P. Neitzey.
- Virgie E. O'Neill.
- Pearl J. Pearson.
- Sophia Stansbury.
- Laura Sykes.
- Effie Thomas.
- Alice Woolford.
- Florence Young.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

O

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1908

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1908

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—William W. W. Parker, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Instructor in English and Latin.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructors.—Annie E. Jameson; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Normal fellows.—Ernestine Faye Ball, M. A., Ohio State University; Orville Clark Cone, B. A., Colgate University, New York; Edwin Louis La Crosse, B. Ph., Union College, New York; Frank Horace Reiter, B. A., Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania.
Normal student.—Florence Josephine Ensworth, Bainbridge High School, New York.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Boys' supervisor.—Frederick W. Schoneman, B. Ph.
Girls' supervisor.—Mattie Maud Holland.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1908.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1907, was 115; admitted during the year, 39; since admitted, 42; total, 196. Under instruction since July 1, 1907, 113 males and 83 females, of which 140 have been in the collegiate department, representing 35 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Scotland, and 56 in the primary department. Of these 38 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia and 94 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 28 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 17 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia, have in pursuance of law been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1907, will be found appended in this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils during the year, and no death has occurred in the institution.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction, but it has been decided to advance the requirements for admission to the college one year, this change to go into effect in 1909. It has been found necessary to make this advance in order that the standing of the college shall compare favorably with that of the colleges of the country. A circular giving detailed information as to what this change will require has been issued and sent to the schools for the deaf in the States.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

Dartmoor and Its Archæological Wonders, by President Gallaudet.
The Dreyfus Case, by Professor Fay.
The Founding of St. Augustine, by Professor Hotchkiss.

On Horseback in Virginia, by Professor Draper.
Moths and Butterflies, with exhibition of private collection, by Professor Ely.
Government Irrigation Projects in the West, by Professor Hall.
Cyrano de Bergerac, by Professor A. B. Fay.
Peter the Great, by Professor Day.
The English Origin of the Federal Republic of the United States, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Bunty MacLeod, the Boy Engineer, by Mr. Denison.
Brave Boys, by Mr. Denison.
Abraham Lincoln, by Mr. Ballard.
Conduct, by Mr. Kiesel.
President Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park, by Mr. Bryant.
Last Days of Pompeii, by Mr. Clark.
Alaskan Experiences, by Mr. Underhill.
Boyhood of Benjamin Franklin, by Mr. Michaelson.
Sir Isaac Newton, by Mr. Stone.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$109.63
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,425.50
From treasurer of the institution	200.00
Total	77,735.13

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$46,896.63
Miscellaneous repairs	310.09
Household and marketing	4,147.24
Meats	5,290.96
Groceries	3,766.26
Butter and eggs	1,921.72
Bread	1,902.78
Medical attendance and nursing	905.05
Telephone, electric clocks, and fire alarms	506.02
Furniture	217.82
Dry goods	642.17
Gas	899.10
Fuel	3,729.85
Feed	1,662.60
Medicines and chemicals	297.51
Books and stationery	439.05
Hardware	375.56
Plants, seeds, and tools	648.76
Blacksmithing	207.75
Carriage repairs	337.50
Ice	385.06
Live stock	335.00
Incidental expenses	295.76
Stamped envelopes	63.72
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	203.55
Lectures	75.00
Gymnasium apparatus	7.62
Harness and repairs	189.55
Balance	775.45
Total	77,735.13

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lumber	$373.28
Plumbing and steam fitting	984.24
Mason work	607.15
Paper hanging	230.65
Painting and carpentry	571.69
Whitewashing	84.00
Slate roofing	161.03
Asphalt paving	878.22
Linoleum on halls	140.00
Paints, oils, and glass	458.58
Hardware and tools	511.16
Total	5,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $77,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,000.

The first estimate is larger by $4,000 than the amount appropriated for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1908; it is larger by only $2,000 than the amount estimated for the fiscal year 1909. The increase in the prices of many provisions led us to ask for the amount we did for this year, and as conditions in regard to prices remain practically unchanged, we are confident that the amount asked for to cover this increase is not unreasonable. The further increase of $2,000 is asked because it is evident to the board that the salaries of certain of our professors and instructors ought to be moderately increased. These professors and instructors have served several years at minimum salaries and their present rates of compensation are quite below the maximum which has been allowed in our institution to persons performing similar services. The board feels that these increases of salaries are entirely reasonable and really necessary, and hopes that Congress will not be unwilling to grant the small amount that will be required for the increase in salaries.

The estimate for repairs is the same as has been granted for several years.

The estimate for the education of the colored deaf-mutes of the District is somewhat larger than the amount appropriated for this year, but it is believed that the number to be provided for will be sufficiently greater to demand the amount which is asked for.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 6.

Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

Child Labor and Some of Its Results, Frederick Wilhelm Schoneman, Illinois.
The Artist in Verse, Belle Harriet Ren, Nebraska.
The Value of Irrigation to this Country, Alvin Lehman Kutzleb, Kentucky.
The Origin of the Week, Helen Northrop, Nebraska.
Tennyson's Point of View, Alice Gertrude Neldon, Ohio.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

The following candidates for degrees were presented by Professor Fay, vice-president of the college.

Degree of bachelor of philosophy.

George Herman Harper, Alabama.
Leo Ralph Holway, Illinois.
Frederick Wilhelm Schoneman, Illinois.

Degree of bachelor of science.

William Cooper, Massachusetts.
Alvin Lehman Kutzleb, Kentucky.
Dean Ellsworth Tomlinson, Minnesota.

Degree of bachelor of arts.

Mazie Florence Britt, Kansas.
Snowa Pearl Frost, Kentucky.
May Winifred Jones, Ohio.
Willie Lee Kilgore, Texas.
Fanny Payson Kimball, Maine.
Alice Gertrude Neldon, Ohio.
Helen Northrop, Nebraska.
Belle Harriet Ren, Nebraska.
Odie William Underhill, North Carolina.
Thomas Stanton Williams, Kansas.

Degree of master of arts.

Henry L. Stafford, Washington, D. C., B. A., Gallaudet College, 1893.
Robert S. Taylor, North Carolina, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1901.
Oliver C. Stevens, Michigan, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1905.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

Degree of master of arts.

Edward Lewis Michaelson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Isaac Victor Stone, B. S., Rutgers College, New Jersey.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

Margaret Elizabeth Compton, Episcopal Female Institute, Virgin a.
Winifred Northrop, Nebraska Normal College, Nebraska.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GALLAUDET CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

"The act of Congress authorizing and empowering the board of directors of this institution to grant and confirm degrees carried with it the power to confer honorary degrees. This power has not often been exercised by this college, but as we last year completed fifty years in the life of the institution it seems fitting to exercise this function at this time, and I have the honor to announce that four honorary degrees have been voted by the board.

"The degree of master of arts is given to Mr. Charles S. Deem, of Jackson, Miss., a gentleman who was a student in this college a number of years ago. He has been for twenty-four years an instructor in the Mississippi School for the Deaf, and it is thought fitting that he receive from the college where he nearly completed his academic education the honorary degree of master of arts.

"The degree of doctor of humane letters is conferred by colleges upon persons who have attained distinction in educational and other lines. Our board of directors has voted to confer this degree on three men of eminence in the education of the deaf:

"Upon Mr. W. H. Addison, who has been for more than twenty years a prominent instructor of the deaf in Scotland. He has been for a number of years at the head of the institution in Glasgow. He has visited the schools for the deaf in this country several times, and has initiated efforts for the establishment of an institution for the higher education of the deaf in Great Britain. It has been deemed fitting that in view of his public service in the cause of the education of the deaf this honor should be conferred upon him by our college.

"Mr. Francis D. Clarke, of Michigan, has been for almost forty years an educator of the deaf. He has been at the head of two institutions for the deaf, and is now in charge of the Michigan school. He has contributed much to the literature of our profession and has in many ways shown himself to be a master in the line of educational work among the deaf and is worthy the honor shown him.

"Mr. Charles W. Ely has been for more than thirty-five years the head of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He was an instructor of the deaf in the Ohio institution for a number of years before he took charge of the Maryland school, which he has managed so successfully all these years. He has in many ways contributed much to the work of educating the deaf, and we feel that he is well deserving of the honor which has been given him by the vote of our board."

In introducing the speaker of the day, President Gallaudet expressed his great pleasure at the cordial and friendly relations which have long existed between the students of Georgetown University and those of our college, and between the faculties of the two institutions, and said that it was most agreeable to have present the honored president of Georgetown University, who had kindly consented to address the students.

President Buel then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT BUEL'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors, and Candidates for Presentation for Degrees: It is a great pleasure for me to come here to-day to speak to you, and I esteem it a high honor that I have been selected by your worthy president, Doctor Gallaudet, to address you on this occasion.

"I presume that on occasions such as this the one who is selected to give the address is expected to have something to say in the way of friendly advice to those about to graduate. It has been some weeks since I was invited to give this address, and while it has not been the uppermost thought in my mind what I should say on this occasion, I have often thought of what good advice I could give you, what wholesome advice I could set before you.

"Several events that have occurred within recent months have directed my thoughts toward one subject in particular, and I can not get away from the fact that it seems the only thing I can say to you to-day. At first you may think it strange that I should select such a subject for an occasion like this, but I hope to be able to show you that there is method in my madness. I wish to say a few words to you on the subject of anarchy. Not that I imagine for a moment that you are anarchists. On the contrary, I presume that you have all been law-abiding students.

"Yet it seems to me that we can well on this occasion give the subject some thought.

"We are fond of saying that we English-speaking people are a law-abiding people. And, generally speaking, this is true. We are a law-abiding people, but little given to anarchy, while the Slavic peoples and the Italians and others that we can think of have a reputation of the opposite character.

"Yet in our country, in the North, East, South, and West, we have seen during the past few months striking instances of mob rule; we have seen people taking the law into their own hands not only in the country districts, but in our large cities, and even in our colleges and universities. We have read in the newspapers of several instances of the college student in his small world playing the part of the anarchist, rising up and refusing to obey constituted authority. We have seen him going on a strike, and, if we can believe the newspapers, going so far that all the civil authority of the State was not able to restrain him without much difficulty.

"I take it that we can not believe everything we read in the newspapers. I think there is often much exaggeration in the statements made therein. Still, I suppose there is some foundation for what we have read, and that in these cases, both in our country at large and in our colleges, there have been evidences of anarchy—uprisings against lawfully constituted authority.

"It seems to me that we who claim to be cultured and educated people (and you, my dear candidates for degrees, who are soon to go out with the seal of Gallaudet College upon you, you are going to join the ranks of cultured and educated men and women), it seems to me that it is our bounden duty to uphold the ideal of a law-abiding people and to discountenance any insubordination to lawful authority properly exercised.

"In order that we may more clearly see why we should as educated and cultured men and women discountenance whatever tends to the disregard of lawful authority, I would ask you to recall with me the idea of society. By civil society we mean a body of persons collectively united by common bonds, under common authority, united for common interests, aims, and ends.

"Just as in the statue of marble or bronze carved out by the sculptor, the material part, the rough stone or block of bronze, before it comes from the hands of the sculptor has no formal shape, so that by his skill he makes out of the rough marble or bronze a statue of George Washington, or a statue of Abraham Lincoln or of General Grant; so in the institution we speak of as civil society there is a material element and the formal part that brings it out is what we term authority. And it is the exercise of this authority that enables members of society by lawful means to reach a common end. Thus lawful authority implies the right of making laws and of enforcing them. So we have in the football team or the baseball nine, eleven men and nine men, and the authority of the captain or coach which is exercised over that baseball team or football eleven is exercised to attain success on the gridiron or the diamond according to the rules of the game. And penalties are imposed on those who do not live and act according to the rules of the game.

"And this, too, applies to civil society. Its object is to promote the common welfare. Man is by his very nature a social animal. He must, if he follows his nature, live in the company of other men.

"Thus arises the need for authority, a means of enforcing order, for as the poet Pope says, 'Order is Heaven's first law,' and the Holy Ghost inscribes in Holy Writ that the opposite state is where disorder and confusion reign.

"Where we have law and order we have peace and harmony, and where we have anarchy and insubordination we have the opposite. St. Paul in his letter to the Romans tells us that all authority comes from God, and that therefore he who resists authority resists the ordinance of God, and that they that resist bring to themselves damnation. Those of us who believe that Paul is an apostle, that he speaks words put into his mouth by the Holy Ghost, must then believe that resistance to lawful authority is an offense in the sight of God.

"In this country of ours, where we have government of the people, for the people, by the people, the question arises how the authority of God comes in. The state is a creature of God. There are several theories as to just how the authority of God is exercised in a country like this. The view that appeals to me most is that when we choose our presidents, members of congress, governors, and other officials, we designate these persons on whom God confers the authority. And this shows us the great mistake of taking the law into our own hands, of rising up and refusing to accept authority.

"As I said in the beginning, I think it is our duty as educated, cultivated people to uphold lawful authority. It is a menace to our nation that we can have in our midst people who take the law into their own hands, using the torch and the bomb of dynamite.

"It is important that we exercise extreme care not to let the spirit of disregard to lawful authority lay hold on us. Just once overstepping the moral law has seemed to good men a danger. They think it means a breaking of the fiber of the being, that it sullies the conscience,

and makes it easier to go wrong again. May it not be true in nations as with individuals, that in the nation where there are cases of anarchy here and there the nation may have its moral fiber deteriorated, if not disintegrated, by not checking this disregard of lawful authority at the very beginning.

"It is something that we ought to bear in mind. It should give us pause for thought, and cause us to reflect that upon us, the educated, cultivated people of the country, rests the obligation to stand for the cause of law and order, upon the preservation of which depends the safety and welfare of our country.

"This, then, is the thought I meant to put before you to-day. You are going out in a few weeks from the institution that has fostered you and trained you. You will go to all parts of the country, for all the educational institutions of Washington are more or less national in character. You come from North, East, South, and West. Carry with you when you go hence those high principles which you have learned here. Show there by your lives in the communities in which you reside that you are exerting all your influence on the side of law-abiding people, keeping ever high the standard of obedience to lawful authority properly exercised.

"In conclusion, I wish to congratulate you that you have come successfully so far in your course, and I take it that you who have done so well thus far will finish equally well, that you will pass your final examinations, and that you will go forth and be a credit not only to this institution, which has fostered you so carefully, but to our whole country at large."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in the college.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 17, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

A meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, an organization chartered by Congress, was held at Ogden, Utah, July 3–10, in the State Institution for the Deaf and the Blind located in that city. Professors Hall and Gaw, of our college faculty, represented this institution, and presented papers of value. Professor Hall was elected secretary of the convention and Professor Gaw was assistant secretary and official stenographer. A copy of the proceedings of the convention will be presented to Congress, as required by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. Gallaudet, *President.*

The Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- G. Herman Harper.
- Walter D. Bell.
- Alton M. Bell.

Arizona:
- Ethel F. Eaton.

Arkansas:
- Ora H. Blanchard.
- James S. Bowen.
- Zeb Edmiston.
- Dean Horn.
- Mamie L. Wallace.

California:
- Golda M. Fitzgerald.
- Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado:
- Mabel J. Jensen.
- John C. Clesson.

Connecticut:
- Michael Lapides.

District of Columbia:
- Maud E. Edington.

Florida:
- Alice A. Nicholson.
- Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia:
- Henry S. Morris.

Idaho:
- Leora M. Hughes.
- Lulu M. Lewis.

Illinois:
- Leo R. Holway.
- Frederick W. Schoneman.
- Goldie A. Newman.
- Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana:
- Leon P. Jones.

Iowa:
- Sarah B. Streby.
- Walter F. Poshusta.
- Luverne S. Byrne.
- Melvin Lien.
- Ragnhilda Lee.
- Effie S. Gifford.
- Elizabeth R. Rhoades.
- Hubert B. West.
- Ransom H. Arch.

Kansas:
- Mazie E. Britt.
- Thomas S. Williams.
- Mary J. Gillman.
- M. Edetha Williams.
- John T. Hower.
- Homer E. Grace.
- William Schaefer.
- George E. Pinto.
- Cora A. Denton

Kentucky:
- Snowa P. Frost.
- Alvin L. Kutzleb.
- Adolph N. Struck.
- Rose K. Bode.

Maine:
- Fannie P. Kimball.
- Leo K. Holmes.
- Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Manitoba:
- Charlotte H. Jameson.
- Archibald H. MacDonald.
- Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland:
- Thomas J. Blake.

Massachusetts:
- Charles A. Malloch.
- William Cooper.

Michigan:
- Margaret M. Leveck.
- Harold Preston.
- George Burkart.
- Gottlieb Bieri.
- George F. Gorman.
- Ida M. Linabury.
- Inez I. Snyder.
- Belle Van Ostrand.
- Norman D. McDonald.
- Otto Buby.

Minnesota:
- Dean E. Tomlinson.
- Frederick J. O'Donnell.
- Ellen D. Johnson.
- Clarence Sharp.
- Philip E. Cadwell.
- Mary M. Fossan.
- Eva Bush.
- Petra F. Fandrem.

Mississippi:
- Shelby W. Harris.

Missouri:
- Elmer Talbert.
- Mary I. Morrison.
- Russell P. Handley.
- Jennie F. Susman.

Nebraska:
- Hattie B. Ren.
- Helen Northrop.
- Anna V. Johnson.
- Maude E. Roath.
- James Morehouse.
- Eugene Hogle.

New Jersey:
- Morton H. Henry.

New York:
- Arthur B. Dillon.
- Samuel Cohen.
- Edwin W. Nies.
- Vernon S. Birck.
- Margaret G. Sherman.

North Carolina:
- Odie W. Underhill.
- Emma L. Pike.
- George H. Bailey.
- Virgie A. Haywood.
- Charles E. Jones.
- Harley Brendall.
- Sarah K. Herring.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS—Continued.

IN THE COLLEGE—Continued.

North Dakota:
- Gilbert J. Isackson.
- Carl Anderson.
- Olga Anderson.

Oregon:
- Bird L. Craven.
- Emery E. Vinson.
- Harry Gardner.

Ohio.
- Winifred M. Jones.
- Alice G. Neldon.
- William N. Toomey.
- John H. Mueller.
- William H. Arras.
- Helena Froelich.
- Emma J. Neumann.

Pennsylvania:
- Francis M. Holliday.
- Philip R. Schroedel.
- Emily A. S. Blackwood.
- Mary H. Burns,
- Hume L. Battiste.
- Carl M. Bohner.
- Charles W. W. Campbell.
- J. Wilbur Gledhill.
- Frederick H. Hughes.
- William W. King.

Pennsylvania—Continued.
- J. Clarence Reinmiller.
- Charles E. Sommer.

Scotland:
- Angus C. McInnes.

South Carolina:
- Annie L. Dwight.

South Dakota:
- Jessie A. Beardsley.
- Ella S. Olen.
- Ada R. Studt.

Texas:
- Willie L. Kilgore.
- Robert L. Davis.
- Mary B. Sharp.
- Thomas L. Anderson.
- Grover C. Farquhar.

Washington:
- Bertha Thiessen.
- Alice S. Hammond.

Wisconsin:
- Harry Hansmann.
- Harold Linde.
- Otto Schulze.
- Helen Wilcox.

Wyoming:
- Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Delaware:
- Walter Carmean.
- Robert Johnston.
- Arthur Long.
- Lewis J. Long.
- Raymond Webb.

District of Columbia:
- Raymond Allen.
- Benjamin Beaver.
- Frank Berman.
- Wallace Edington.
- Morton W. Galloway.
- William A. Gray.
- Frederick D. Hill.
- William U. Lynch.
- John W. McCauley.
- John McIntosh.
- John C. Miller.

District of Columbia—Continued.
- James A. Nash.
- Francis E. Ridgeway.
- Joseph P. Riley.
- William J. Riley.
- Sylvan J. Riley.
- Charles Shepherd.
- Leonard Stark.
- Joseph Stinson.
- Charles Sullivan.

Minnesota:
- Carl Torell.

New Jersey:
- Frank E. W. McMahon.

New York:
- Clinton F. C. Ensworth.

South Carolina:
- Osgood A. Darby.

FEMALES.

Delaware:
- Ida Ellingsworth.
- Cynthia Hearne.
- Florence Johnston.
- Isabelle Long.
- Ellen J. McCabe.
- Mary O'Rourke.
- Olivia Peterson.
- Glendora Taylor.

District of Columbia:
- Mary E. Blocher.
- Caroline E. Cox.
- Myrtle E. Connick.
- Maud E. Edington.
- Louise Golding.
- Beatrice Holland.
- Elsie Hutchins.
- Grace G. Kelly.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS—Continued.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—Continued.

FEMALES—continued.

District of Columbia—Continued.
Margaret M. Lewis.
Ida M. Littleford.
Matilda Maddox.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Sophia Stansbury.
District of Columbia—Continued.
Laura Sykes.
Alice Woolford.
Florence Young.
Illinois:
Rose Edna Congdon.
West Virginia:
Frances V. Wagner.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

O

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1909

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1909

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—William Howard Taft, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in English and Latin, and librarian.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructor.—Annie E. Jameson.
Normal fellows.—Salva Clarinda Bradley, A. B., William Woods College, Missouri; Ignatius Thorvald Bjorlee, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Alfred Leslie Brown, B. L., Westminster College, Missouri.
Normal student.—Florence Maude Key, Olathe High School, Kansas.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Emeritus principal and instructor of the normal class.—James Denison, M. A.
Principal and instructor of the high class.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Boys' supervisor.—Frederick W. Schoneman, B. Ph.
Girls' supervisor.—Mattie Maud Holland.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and gardener.—Edward Mangum.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1909.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1909, was 126; admitted during the year, 40; since admitted, 22; total, 188. Under instruction since July 1, 1908, 112 males and 76 females, of which 132 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Scotland, and 56 in the primary department. Of these 35 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year 27 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1908, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils during the year. Three cases of measles occurred, of a mild type, but our facilities for isolating them were so good that there was no spread of the disease.

The mastoid operation was successfully performed on one of our students at the George Washington University Hospital by Dr. W. K. Butler.

A second case of mastoiditis occurred a few weeks ago, which was complicated with pneumonia after the operation and resulted fatally.

The young man, Mr. Norman D. McDonald, of Michigan, was a member of the junior class of the college, and had made a highly creditable record as a student and as a man.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

In the college, as was foreshadowed in our last report, an advance of one year has been made in our requirements for admission.

This will of course advance our standard of graduation one year, bringing in a larger range of studies than we have hitherto had in our college curriculum.

Details of these advances will be published and furnished to the schools for the deaf throughout the county in our next college catalogue.

This advance in our college course makes it necessary to add a year to the curriculum of our Kendall School, so that graduates of the school may be fully prepared to enter the college.

No change has been made in the course in our normal department.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The True College Spirit, by President Gallaudet.
Marriage, by Professor Fay.
The Origin of Language, by Professor Hotchkiss.
The United States Steel Corporation, by Professor Draper.
Aerial Navigation, by Professor Ely.
Sir Isaac Newton, by Professor Hall.
Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Prof. A. B. Fay.
The Summer Work of a Great University, by Professor Day.
The Diplomacy of Metternich, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Gareth and Lynette, by Mr. Denison.
What Led to the Downfall of Napoleon, by Mr. Ballard.
Putnam in the Wolf's Den, by Mr. Bryant.
Wild West Adventures, by Mr. Schoneman.
Pied Piper of Hamelin, by Mr. Reiter.
The Man Without a Country, by Mr. Cone.
Midas—The Golden Touch, by Mr. LaCrosse.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$775.45
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,885.00
Total	78,660.45

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$46,993.13
Miscellaneous repairs	830.78
Household and marketing	4,466.79
Meats	4,553.84
Groceries	3,399.69
Butter and eggs	2,070.48
Bread	1,664.14
Medical attendance and nursing	1,089.66
Telephone, electric clocks, and fire alarms	442.73
Furniture	156.65
Dry goods	582.16
Gas	1,100.10
Fuel	3,615.46
Feed	2,243.67
Medicines and chemicals	274.38
Books and stationery	508.03
Hardware	274.91
Plants, seeds, and tools	624.07
Blacksmithing	263.29
Carriage repairs	275.85
Ice	334.02
Live stock	975.75
Incidental expenses	289.10

Stamped envelopes	$42.48
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	146.75
Lectures	65.00
Harness and repairs	238.95
Balance	838.53
Total	78,660.45

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lumber	231.31
Plumbing and steam fitting	108.26
Mason work	591.85
Paper hanging	661.18
Painting and carpentry	454.00
Whitewashing	81.00
Slate roofing	201.90
Tin roofing	346.78
Greenhouse	1,666.97
Metal ceiling	401.74
Paints	174.01
Hardware and tools	81.00
Total	5,000.00

Inclosure and improvement of grounds.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$2,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

Supervision and carpenter work	1,200.00
Painting	80.60
Lumber and posts	399.67
Labor	528.07
Engineer commissioner	20.00
Wire and hardware for fence	271.66
Total	2,500.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $77,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

These estimates are the same in amount as those that we submitted for the year ending June 30, 1910. It is believed that they will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the institution and that with a less sum the proper expenses of the institution can not be met.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Asst. Prof. Albert C. Gaw, of our college faculty, has resigned his position, retiring at the end of our last college year. His retirement is greatly to be regretted, for he has proved himself an efficient and valuable officer of the institution.

Mrs. Anna S. Gaw, who has been for several years a successful instructor of speech and lip reading in our Kendall School, resigned her position at the close of our school year.

Our best wishes go with Professor and Mrs. Gaw for their future success in any line of work they may take up.

Mr. James Denison, who has been a teacher in our Kendall School for fifty-two years, and principal of the school for thirty-nine years, resigned his position last June.

Few teachers have made so long a record, and so creditable, in the work of instruction as Mr. Denison.

Mr. Denison will remain with us as an instructor in our normal department, and his position as principal of the Kendall School has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Lyman Steed, who has been for three years the principal of the Institution for Colored Deaf and Blind in Baltimore. Mr. Steed is a graduate of Westminster College, Missouri, and of the State Normal School. He completed the course of training in our normal department in 1906.

Miss Musa Marbut, of North Carolina, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mrs. Gaw's resignation. She is a graduate of our normal department and has had an experience of four years as an instructor in the schools for the deaf in Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 5.

Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

Swedish Peasant Customs, Ellen Dorothy Johnson, Minnesota.
Early Kansas, Mary Edetha Williams, Kansas.
The Penalty of Humor, Frederick Joseph O'Donnell, Minnesota.
Devil's Gulch, Jessie Attaresta Beardsley, South Dakota.
The Mission of Poetry, Margaret Mary Leveck, Michigan.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

In presenting the candidates for degrees, President Gallaudet said: "Gentlemen of the board of directors, it is now my pleasant duty to present to you as candidates for degrees these young people who have been pursuing their studies in the college for the past few years.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Robert Lee Davis, Texas.
Morton Howard Henry, New Jersey.
Ellen Dorothy Johnson, Minnesota.
Harold Aldred Preston, Michigan.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Frederick J. O'Donnell, Minnesota.
Walter Frank Poshusta, Iowa.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Jessie Attaresta Beardsley, South Dakota.
Margaret Mary Leveck, Michigan.
Sarah Belle Streby, Arkansas.
Mary Edetha Williams, Kansas.

"These young people whom I have just named have pursued regular courses in the college. We have also, as you are aware, a normal class composed of young people who have all their faculties, who are preparing themselves to be teachers of the deaf. We have a class of 5 this year. Those who are college graduates I present as candidates for the degree of master of arts. One member of the class is not a college graduate, and is presented as a normal student for a diploma of graduation.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

For the degree of master of arts.

Ernestine Faye Ball, M. A., Ohio State University, Ohio.
Orville Clark Cone, B. A., Colgate University, New York.
Edwin Louis La Crosse, B. Ph., Union College, New York.
Frank Horace Reiter, B. A., Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania.

NORMAL STUDENT.

Florence Josephine Ensworth, Bainbridge High School, New York.

"In addition to these, who have been pursuing studies here, the faculty have authorized me to recommend to the board two graduates of the college who are teachers in schools for the deaf for the degree of master of arts in course.

For the degree of master of arts in course.

Arthur L. Roberts, Kansas, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1904.
H. Lorraine Tracy, Louisiana, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1890.

"These young men are successful teachers of the deaf in the States in which they live. They have pursued special courses of study approved by the faculty and have submitted to the faculty theses on subjects connected with their line of research.

"The board has authorized me to announce to-day that one honorary degree will be conferred: The degree of master of arts, honorary, upon Mr. Dwight F. Bangs, the superintendent of the School for the Deaf, in North Dakota, a gentleman who has been a successful educator of the deaf for a number of years, one well deserving of the honor now conferred upon him.

"We have the pleasure of the presence to-day of a friend who has won deserved distinction as one who in a not far-distant city has promoted the welfare of young men. While the pastor of a church in Philadelphia he was especially instrumental in promoting the welfare of that city through his work in the Young Men's Christian Association, giving his time and his sympathy for a number of years to this special work. I have great pleasure in presenting my friend and pastor, Dr. Charles Wood, of the Church of the Covenant."

DOCTOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President and Friends: When it is stoutly asserted by scientists that the blow with which Cain struck Abel is still quivering in the air, and that the tiniest footfall of the littlest child upon this earth shakes it to its very center, the statement may not seem to us of any great scientific value, but we may at least draw the interesting conclusion that faith has its uses in other spheres besides religion. Whatever may happen to the center of the earth, it is evident to us all that the surface of the earth is molded and shaped by glaciers and floods, by earthquakes and cataclysms.

"About this earth on which we live and our part in shaping it I am to speak to you a little while this afternoon. Surely you and I have little to do in comparison with glaciers and floods, with earthquakes and volcanoes. Neither have we any such part to play as is given to men of great genius who tunnel mountains, throw giant causeways across rivers, and cut continents in two, so that mighty steamships pass easily from ocean to ocean. Our part is much humbler. Our place may be with the man with the ax, who changes the forest into a field, or with the man of the spade, who transforms the desert into a garden, or with "the man with the hoe," who succeeds in making two blades of grass grow where once there was only one, or none at all. Some of you may become farmers or farmers' wives, and if you should, you will do much in shaping the surface of the earth on which we live.

"But in speaking to the graduating class to-day, and to others of you who will soon be in graduating classes, I have specially in mind the world of humanity around us, the plastic world of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow, that after all is the world in which you and I live, the world of men and women, and that is the world we are to shape and to mold by our influence. Here thought is the great shaper, the great molder of us all. We are all potters, and the plastic clay is everywhere. But the potter is first fashioned by his own thoughts. Tennyson stood in amazement before 'That main miracle that thou art thou with power on thine own thought and on the world.'

"It is by the power of our own thought that we are to mold the world about us. First, through our conversation, whether by signs and symbols, or by writing and by speech. Often it comes to pass that those who make the most strenuous efforts to mold and shape life by addresses, lectures, sermons, teaching, are the ones who are least confident of the effect produced by their efforts.

"One of the foremost preachers of recent times once said that he preached and preached, and 'he was amazed at the effect that he did not have.' Most preachers, teachers, and lecturers have some times felt that way. It certainly is a most difficult matter to make others see things just as we do, and when we attempt it we usually go away disappointed.

"It does not often happen when two persons engage in a controversy that each is able to convince the other that his point of view is the right one. It is reported that a Roman Catholic priest took a long walk with a Protestant clergyman, and the arguments of each were so convincing that the Roman Catholic priest became a Protestant clergyman and the Protestant clergyman became a Roman Catholic priest.

"But usually it is by suggestion rather than by argument that lives are molded. As a small boy in church the text, 'For every idle word that men speak they shall give account in the day of judgment,' struck me as a little hard. But when you stop to consider it you see that it is the 'idle' or unpremeditated word that shows one's heart, and therefore is most likely to stamp its character on the listener.

"Two young men in a college town years ago were walking one night under the trees; one of them was a distinguished scholar, easily the leading man of his class, an orator and an embryo poet; the other was a commonplace man—a one-talented man. As they talked together the commonplace man stopped, and in a burst of courageous enthusiasm said to his talented friend, 'You are the most influential man in this college, and you ought to take your stand for God.' They went on their way. The commonplace man forgot all about the conversation. Fifteen years went by. Both college students had become clergymen. The brilliant scholar was preaching for his friend, and in the middle of his sermon he paused and said, 'It is due to a sentence spoken by my friend, the pastor of this church, fifteen years ago under the trees of our college town that I am in the Christian ministry to-day. By that sentence my life was shaped.' Potters are we and the imprint that we make by an unpremeditated remark may be an imprint forever on the life of a friend.

"Not only by conversation but by conduct we are molding the lives of those around us. You have only to take up a book of fashion plates to see the influence there is in one person's example upon others. Some one of importance, a king or courtier, has had a defect which it was necessary to hide, and in order to do this an exaggerated cloak, coat, dress, or hat has been worn, and very soon others who had no defect to conceal copied the new style and a fashion possibly ridiculous was formed. The slightest thing we do or say may impress somebody else entirely without any knowledge or intention on our part.

"Richter, the German poet, on one occasion was watching a flock of sheep. The bellwether jumped over a fence and immediately the other sheep followed. Richter took down the rail, but the sheep went on following the leader. Every sheep kept on jumping because the bellwether had jumped. Men and women are all like sheep. If one jumps, all jump, when there is nothing to jump over. Looking into your life, you may see that the rail has been taken down, but you keep on jumping just the same. As a companion picture, place by the side of the German who took the rail down the Englishman who put a fence up. In Surrey, in England, the great English naturalist Darwin was visiting some time after his scientific discoveries and books had made him famous. The people in that locality had long before found that for some unaccountable reason trees would not grow. The only trees in sight were a little clump. The downs everywhere were perfectly destitute of any vegetation except heather. While Mr. Darwin was on his visit his friends said: 'We have something we would like you to explain. You see there are no trees in sight except in that one clump, and nobody planted those trees. Now solve us this riddle.'

"Mr. Darwin knelt down and pushed the heather aside. In a few moments he said: 'Gentlemen, here is the explanation. The fence is the cause of the trees. See, here in the heather are vigorous sprouts

kept close cropped by the sheep.' When the fence shut out the sheep the trees grew.

"There is a great deal in building fences sometimes. There are people who will say to you: 'Do not have any fences in your lives. Never join a Christian Endeavor Society because there is a pledge in it. Keep yourselves entirely unpledged—unfenced.' But I think that those who know life best see that by means of a fence many destructive things are excluded. 'The little foxes that gnaw the vines' are kept out. And when others find that inside your fence you are raising flowers and fruit, which they have not succeeded in growing, they will say, 'Why should not we, too, build a fence?'

"Great as is the influence of speech and conduct, greater still is the influence of character. You remember that often-quoted remark of Emerson's to his friend, 'I can not hear what you say, because your life speaks so loud.' A man's life drowns out what he says unless his life and his words are in tune with each other. The silent voices of character are heard farther than the blasts of a trumpet. The man whose money has been acquired by doubtful means makes a gift of $100,000 and everybody laughs, or cries, 'It's tainted.' But the honest mechanic or the merchant, whose income is perhaps $1,500 or $2,000, makes a small gift to some charity and immediately other mechanics and other merchants say, 'That is what we ought to do.'

"It is what a man is, not what he says or does, that counts. There are people who give their assent unhesitatingly to elaborate creeds, but when you come close to them you immediately begin to lose faith in God and man and in yourself, because in the heart of them there is no real faith in goodness, truth, honor, or righteousness. There are men whose wives tremble when they come home and their children hide. Their friends freeze up as they approach. They wonder at it, as an iceberg might wonder that it finds the Gulf Stream cold.

"But there are other men who, as soon as they come near, make you believe in purity, goodness, and truth, and after you have been with them a while you go out and say, 'Oh, God, I will yet be a man.' It is by our characters that we are leaving our impress on those around us. This very wonderful school is what it is in large part because of the officers and the teachers, but the particular character of the school depends in great measure on the students themselves and on their attitude toward what is good and true and right.

"I have heard it said by officers in educational institutions, 'Last year the atmosphere of our school was not so good as it is this year. There seems to be a better spirit now.' When I have asked how they explained the difference they have said, 'This year there are some men of exceptionally strong character in the class and the whole school feels their influence.' I heard the president of a college say to a father once, and you can imagine how that father's heart thrilled, 'I should like to have your son come and spend a week with us every year.' And when the father asked why, the president said, 'Just for the influence of his personality.'

"You, too, are going to make better schools or worse schools, a better world or a worse world because you have been in it. A wasp flies over a garden, hovers around the flowers, and brings back only poison. A bee flies over the same garden, hovers around the same

flowers, and brings back nothing but honey. You do not blame the wasp; you give no special credit to the bee. But when men and women go out into the world they can choose what they will do in it and get from it. They can choose the poison or they can choose the honey. By your choices you will add to the world's bitterness or sweetness."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's Church.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 23, degrees were conferred, in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, upon all the candidates who had complied with the requirements of the faculty.

Mr. Poshusta received the degree of bachelor of science.

Messrs. Davis, O'Donnell, and Preston will receive their degrees when they have completed the final examinations.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- Walter D. Bell.
- Alton M. Bell.

Arizona:
- Ethel F. Eaton

Arkansas:
- Ora H. Blanchard.
- James S. Bowen.
- Zeb Edmiston.
- Dean Horn.
- Mamie L. Wallace.
- A. W. Patterson.

California:
- Golda M. Fitzgerald.
- Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado:
- Mabel J. Jensen.
- John C. Clesson.

Connecticut:
- Michael Lapides.

District of Columbia:
- Maud E. Edington.

Florida:
- Alice A. Nicholson.
- Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia:
- Henry S. Morris.

Idaho:
- Leora M. Hughes.
- Lulu M. Lewis.

Illinois:
- Goldie A. Newman.
- Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana:
- Leon P. Jones.
- R. O. Yoder.

Iowa:
- Sarah B. Streby.
- Walter F. Poshusta.
- Luverne S. Byrne.
- Hubert B. West.
- Ransom H. Arch.
- Melvin Lien.
- Ragnhilda Lee.
- Effie S. Gifford.
- Elizabeth R. Rhoades.

Kansas:
- Mary J. Gillman.
- M. Edetha Williams.
- John T. Hower.
- Homer E. Grace.
- William Schaefer.
- George E. Pinto.
- Cora A. Denton.

Kentucky:
- Adolph N. Struck.
- Rose K. Bode.

Maine:
- Leo K. Holmes.
- Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Catalogue of students and pupils—Continued.

IN THE COLLEGE—Continued.

Manitoba:
Charlotte H. Jameson.
Archibald H. MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.
Maryland:
Thomas J. Blake.
Michigan:
Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
Ida M. Linabury.
Norman D. McDonald.
B. E. Maxson.
George F. Gorman.
Belle Van Ostrand.
Otto Buby.
Minnesota:
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
Petra F. Fandrem.
Clarence Sharp.
Mississippi:
Shelby W. Harris.
Missouri:
Elmer Talbert.
Russell P. Handley.
Jennie F. Susman.
Mary I. Morrison.
Nebraska:
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
Eugene Hogle.
R. W. Mullin.
Ruia Burt.
Harriet Bauman.
New Jersey:
Morton H. Henry.
New York:
Arthur B. Dillon.
Edwin W. Nies.
Vernon S. Birck.
Margaret G. Sherman.
Robert Paterson.
Samuel Cohen.
North Carolina:
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
Virgie A. Haywood.
Sarah K. Herring.
O. Hunter.
Orpah Prevatt.
Charles E. Jones.
North Dakota:
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Olga Anderson.
Carl Anderson.
Oregon:
Bird L. Craven.
Harry Gardner.
Ohio:
William N. Toomey.
John H. Mueller.
William H. Arras.
Helena Froelich.
Emma J. Neumann.
Ruth Knox.
Frances Rumsey.
Pennsylvania:
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel.
Emily A. S. Blackwood.
Mary H. Burns.
Hume L. Battiste.
Carl M. Bohner.
Charles W. W. Campbell.
J. Wilbur Gledhill.
Frederick H. Hughes.
William W. King.
J. Clarence Reinmiller.
Charles E. Sommer.
W. G. Durian.
Rebecca Rosenstein
Scotland:
Angus C. McInnes.
South Carolina:
Annie L. Dwight.
South Dakota:
Jessie A. Beardsley.
Ella S. Olen.
Ada R. Studt.
Texas:
Robert L. Davis.
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.
Grover C. Farquhar.
Washington:
Bertha Thiessen.
Alice S. Hammond.
West Virginia:
E. E. Sparks.
Wisconsin:
Harry Hansmann.
Harold Linde.
Otto Schulze.
Helen Wilcox.
Wyoming:
Baxter W. Mosey.

Catalogue of students and pupils—Continued.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Connecticut:
Walter C. Rockwell.
Delaware:
Walter Carmean.
Robert Johnston.
Arthur Long.
Lewis J. Long.
Raymond Webb.
District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Benjamin Beaver.
Frank Berman.
Wallace Edington.
Morton W. Galloway.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
William U. Lynch.
John McIntosh.
John C. Miller.
James A. Nash.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Sylvan J. Riley.
Charles Shepherd.
Leonard Stark.
Joseph Stinson.
Charles Sullivan.
Philip Thompson.
Antoni Cicchino.
Henry Stegemerten.
Minnesota:
Harvey Flanagan.
New York:
Clinton F. C. Ensworth.
Robert E. Conley.
South Carolina:
Osgood A. Darby.

FEMALES.

Delaware:
Ida Ellingsworth.
Cynthia Hearne.
Florence Johnston.
Isabelle Long.
Ellen J. McCabe.
Mary O'Rourke.
Olivia Peterson.
Glendora Taylor.
Mabel M. Sines.
Annie Lynch.
District of Columbia:
Mary E. Blocher.
Myrtle E. Connick.
Louise Golding.
Elsie Hutchins.
Margaret M. Lewis.
Matilda Maddox.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Sophia Stansbury.
Laura Sykes.
Alice Woolford.
Florence Young.
Mildred Mojonnier.
Illinois:
Rose Edna Congdon.
West Virginia:
Frances V. Wagner.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the

expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

APPENDIX.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. DENISON.

On the closing day of our term, June 23, when degrees were conferred and diplomas of graduation were given out, the president announced Mr. Denison's resignation, and the secretary of the board of directors, Mr. Charles S. Bradley, read the following minute which had been adopted by the board:

The directors have heard with sincere regret that Mr. Denison, who has filled the position of principal of our Kendall School for thirty-nine years, has resigned that office.

Mr. Denison has been a member of our corps of instructors for fifty-two years, and his record is that of "a good and faithful servant" of whom the commendation "well done" can be justly given for all his work as a teacher and as principal.

The directors desire to express their high appreciation of the value of Mr. Denison's services and their gratification that he will still give a portion of his time to the work of our normal department.

Mr. Denison replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD: Language fails to express how greatly I am moved, how deeply I am gratified by your kind and complimentary words. In my retirement, maybe "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," it will be with pride and pleasure indeed that I shall recall your generous praise, your high appreciation. With a full heart I thank you.

It is with feelings difficult to describe that I give up my life work as teacher of the deaf and principal of Kendall School—though there remain consolation in the fact that I shall still have my home in Kendall Green and still be connected with the school as instructor of the normal class; and also in the fact that the dear school will be under the management of an able and experienced successor—my good friend, Mr. Lyman Steed.

For fifty-three years I have been engaged in the profession of teaching—my first year, 1856–57, being passed in the Michigan school under Rev. B. M. Fay, father of our Doctor Fay. Joining Doctor Gallaudet in Washington in July, 1857, I have been, with the exception of a year of absence in 1864–65, in continuous service ever since.

Occupying a much less conspicuous position before the educational world than Gallaudet College and having a smaller number of teachers and pupils than the majority of the state institutions, it need not be surprising should the work done by Kendall School for the cause of education miss some of the appreciation that is its due.

For, in fact, Kendall School has no reason to blush for its record. Its graduates as a rule reflect credit upon it. They compare favorably with those of other schools.

Of the nearly 1,000 young men and women that have been admitted to Gallaudet College, something like 125 received their special preparation in Kendall School. No other school, public or private, has done as much. Though many of these 125 gained their elementary training in other schools, the fact remains that in most cases they would never have entered the college but for Kendall School.

Among these 125 Kendall School graduates I can point to a goodly number that have been, or still are, engaged in teaching, such as Chapin and Boland, of West Virginia; Cleary, of Illinois; Gross, of Missouri; Stewart and Kauffmann, of Michigan; and some 10 or 12 others, making 17 or 18 in all.

With these and other graduates may be found King, of the Arkansas school, and Johnson, of Alabama; Bryant, Frantz, Carpenter, and Hannan—workers with brush, pencil, and chisel; H. L. Stafford, of the Southern Railway Company; Wurdemann, of the Coast Survey; Lowell, of the Pension Office; Pfunder, of the Agricultural Department; and the two sisters Elliot in government service; and there are others.

If Kendall School may also include the normal department as more or less one of its assets—for within its precincts most of the work of this department is done—it can point with pride to the 50 or more normal graduates in the profession of teaching the deaf, among whom are several principals or superintendents of schools and several members of the college faculty.

Before closing, allow me to express my great appreciation of and gratitude for the wise counsel and cordial assistance that I have ever received from Doctor Gallaudet; for the personal loyalty and conscientious faithfulness of the teachers of Kendall School, and the affectionate devotion of its pupils; and for the friendly and helpful relations which it has been my happy fortune to sustain with Mr. Fowler and the matron, as well as the members of the college faculty.

May Providence continue to watch over and to bless Kendall School, Gallaudet College, and all connected with Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

○

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1910

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1910

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—William Howard Taft, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Vice-president and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in English and in charge of college women.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.
Instructor in gymnastics and librarian.—Helen Northrop, B. A.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructor.—Annie E. Jameson.
Normal fellows.—Mary Bess Michaels, A. B., Vassar College, New York; Madison Johnson Lee, A. B., M. A., Central University, Kentucky.
Normal students.—Maud H. Peet, Yonkers High School, New York; Elwood A. Stevenson, Brooklyn High School, New York; Charles A. Bowles, Colgate University, Maine.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Melville Ballard, M. S.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.
Instructor in art and manual training.—Gertrude L. Dunn.
Instructor in cooking.—Adelaide Waring.
Instructor in sewing.—Lydia Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Matron, Kendall School boys.—Sadie Fletcher.
Matron, Kendall School girls.—Harriet Vandeventer.
Boys' supervisor.—Charles A. Bowles.
Girls' supervisor.—Slava Snyder, B. A.
Master of shop.—Norman Herrington.
Farmer and gardener.—Edward Mangum.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1910.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1910, was 116; admitted during the year, 22; admitted for school year 1910–11, 28; total, 166. Under instruction since July 1, 1909, 94 males and 72 females, of whom 104 have been in the collegiate department, representing 33 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 62 in the primary department. Of these, 40 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year 31 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1909, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed during the year among nearly all the students and pupils. Seven mild cases of measles occurred.

Six cases of diphtheria appeared almost simultaneously during the fall term, but with prompt isolation and disinfection the disease was kept from spreading. Antitoxin was administered in each case, and all the patients recovered rapidly, with no bad after effects.

DESTRUCTION OF DORMITORY BY FIRE.

At about midday on Sunday, February 6, fire was discovered in the roof of the college men's dormitory. Fire alarms were at once sent in, and the young men of the college, with their instructors, did all they could to check the fire with extinguishers and to remove furniture and clothing to places of safety. The Washington fire department responded promptly to the call for help. Owing to the inaccessibility of the fire and the high wind blowing, it was some time before the safety of the other buildings was assured and the blaze finally put out. In the meantime the fire had destroyed the roof and top floor of the dormitory, and the water had ruined a large part of the lower floors, with their furniture, doing damage estimated at $25,000. Fortunately no one was injured.

To repair the damage a special appropriation of $25,000 was granted by Congress in the general deficiency bill. During the summer all repairs necessary for the housing of the students were completed, but many smaller repairs were necessarily postponed, to be done during the present fiscal year.

After the fire the girls of the Kendall School were moved from the top floor of the college girls' building and placed in the large brick cottage formerly occupied by Principal Denison, where they will have more room and, it is thought, will be safer.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the young ladies of the college are living in one of the oldest buildings on the grounds,

63930—10

built in 1867. This structure is not at all fireproof, nor is it of sufficient size to accommodate properly more than 30 students. It should be replaced by a modern fireproof building as soon as possible, with accommodations for at least 50 young ladies and a number of teachers, officers, and servants. Such a building could be erected for $75,000.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In the fall of 1909 the first class entered the college under the advanced requirements announced the year before. It is gratifying to report that 15 state institutions have already sent students to the college under the new arrangement, and a number of others are preparing to do so in the near future. A young man whose only instruction has been in the Kendall School was among those entering college this fall without conditions, showing that the Kendall School has advanced its standing with practical success.

A synopsis of the course of study as now offered to students of the college is given below:

Synopsis of course for the degree of bachelor of arts.

Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.
Preparatory.	Plane geometry.	Plane geometry.	Plane geometry.
	Cæsar.	Cæsar.	Cicero.
	English composition (3 hours). Ancient history (2 hours).	English composition (3 hours). Ancient history (2 hours).	English composition (3 hours). Ancient history (2 hours).
	Also two consecutive hours a week in drawing required of all students of the preparatory class.		
Freshman.	Advanced algebra.	Plane trigonometry.	Mechanics.
	Solid geometry *or advanced Latin.*	Descriptive geometry *or advanced Latin.*	Descriptive geometry *or American literature.*
	English composition A (2 hours). Mediæval history (3 hours).	English composition A (2 hours). Mediæval history (3 hours).	English composition A (2 hours). Modern history (3 hours).
	Also two hours a week in business methods required of all freshmen.		
Sophomore.	Physics.	Physics.	Biology A. Botany.
	Chemistry A.	Chemistry A.	Chemistry B. Qualitative analysis *or spherical trigonometry and surveying.*
	English composition B (1 hour). English literature A (3 hours). Public speaking (1 hour).	English composition B (1 hour). English literature A (3 hours). Public speaking (1 hour).	English composition B (1 hour). Rhetoric (3 hours). Public speaking (3 hours).

Synopsis of course for the degree of bachelor of arts—Continued.

Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.
Junior.	French.	French.	French.
	Biology B. Physiology.	Biology C. Zoology.	Political history of the United States.
	Philology *or electricity.*	English literature B *or electricity.*	Ethics and political economy.
Senior.	German.	German.	German and æsthetics.
	Elements of law *or advanced French.*	Astronomy *or advanced French.*	Geology.
	Logic.	Butler's Analogy and International Law.	Psychology.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

The following courses will be given as sufficient demand for them arises. They may be counted for degrees instead of regular courses, by consent of the faculty:

1. Greek.
2. Mathematics: Analytic geometry, calculus, strength of materials.
3. Domestic economics.
4. Dendrology.
5. Surveying: Leveling, plane surveying.
6. Electricity: Generators, motors, electrotyping.
7. Chemistry: Soils and fertilizers, Chemistry C, advanced qualitative analysis; Chemistry D, quantitative analysis; Chemistry E, organic chemistry; Chemistry F, chemical preparations; determinative mineralogy, assaying.

The course in the Kendall School has been enlarged by the addition of sloyd work for the little boys and cooking and sewing for the girls.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

Some Chapters in the History of the College, by President Gallaudet.
Le Roy Soleil, by Prof. E. A. Fay.
Dominique de Gourgues, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Two Rustic Inventions: The Support of a Village, by Professor Draper.
The Search for New Forms of Energy, by Professor Ely.
The History and Work of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by Professor Hall.
The Spelling of the Enlightened, by Prof. A. B. Fay.
Useful and Harmful Bacteria, by Professor Day.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Manners and Morals, by Mr. Steed.
The Man Without a Country, by Mr. Ballard.
The Last Hours of General Washington, by Mr. Bryant.
Arabian Nights, by Mr. Schoneman.
Be Strong, by Mr. Bjorlee.
Fairy Tales, by Mr. Brown.
The Fall of Troy: Part I, by Miss Bradley.
The Fall of Troy: Part II, by Miss Key.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$838.53
From the Treasury of the United States	75,499.94
Board and tuition	4,012.40
Manual-labor fund	980.00
General fund	400.00
Total	81,730.87

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$50,173.90
Miscellaneous repairs	2,061.37
Household and marketing	4,732.10
Meats	4,956.44
Groceries	2,287.01
Butter and eggs	2,080.05
Bread	1,309.03
Medical attendance and nursing	965.55
Telephone, electric clocks, and fire alarms	198.19
Furniture	420.18
Dry goods	694.24
Gas	1,065.69
Fuel	3,365.06
Feed	1,957.93
Medicines and chemicals	475.56
Books and stationery	751.96
Hardware	289.18
Plants, seeds, and tools	604.80
Blacksmithing	351.40
Carriage repairs	186.70
Ice	323.41
Live stock	1,059.25
Incidental expenses	323.58
Stamped envelopes	63.72
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	277.80
Lectures	50.00
Balance	406.77
Total	81,730.87

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Painting and carpentering	$387.38
Plumbing	299.46
Mason work	837.53
Paperhanging	208.81
Roofing	40.08
Asphalt paving	2,174.00
Pebble dashing gymnasium	723.20
Steamfitting	329.54
Total	5,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.

The following estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution (including salaries and incidental expenses), for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $78,500.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution (including plumbing and steamfitting) and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

These estimates give the smallest amount with which the present work of the institution can be properly maintained.

An additional sum of $12,500 is asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, for the building of a new dairy barn to accommodate 30 cows; for the construction of a milk house and silo; for the repair of present barns and stables; and for adding to and altering the greenhouse.

In the last ten years a large proportion of our college graduates have gone into agricultural work. There is a demand from the alumni of the college and from educators of the deaf for agricultural training of an advanced kind at our institution. The present accommodations for our dairy are not modern. There are at present 6 students and pupils getting some practical instruction on our farm. With a proper equipment the institution would be prepared to offer courses in dairying and farming which would be eagerly sought by deaf young men from many parts of the country.

By increasing the area of beds under glass it will be possible to supply the dining-rooms with better and cheaper vegetable food.

RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENT GALLAUDET.

Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, first principal of the Columbia Institution, founder of Gallaudet College, its president for forty-six years, resigned his position as president of the faculties of the college and of the Kendall School on March 16, 1910, to take effect at the beginning of the new school year in the fall. He retains, however, his position as president of the board of directors of the institution.

His resignation was accepted with reluctance by the board of directors and brought forth expressions of regret from the educated deaf and the educators of the deaf in this country and in every country in which the deaf are taught.

In an appendix following this report will be found the action of the board in connection with Doctor Gallaudet's retirement.

DEATH OF JUSTICE BREWER.

Justice David J. Brewer, a member of the board of directors, died suddenly on March 28, 1910. His services to the institution for many years have been untiring and invaluable. The action of the board in connection with his death will be found in the appendix of this report.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Miss Myrtle Ellis, matron of the institution, resigned in September, 1910, on account of poor health.

Prof. Percival Hall, for fifteen years a member of the faculty of Gallaudet College, has been appointed president of the faculties of the college and of the Kendall School. He assumed his new duties in September, 1910.

Mr. Isaac Allison, instructor in engineering and master of the shop, has been relieved of the shop work and given additional teaching in the college in the line of mathematics.

Miss Helen Northrop, of Oregon, a graduate of our college in the class of 1908, and a successful teacher for two years in the North Dakota School for the Deaf, has been made instructor in gymnastics and librarian of the college.

Mrs. Mary E. Schenck, formerly our associate matron, has been appointed matron in charge of the domestic department.

Miss Elizabeth Peet, of our college faculty, has been relieved of her duties as librarian and put in charge of the health and discipline of the young ladies of the college.

During the year two valued instructors in the Kendall School were removed from our midst by death.

Mr. James Denison, emeritus principal of the Kendall School, died on March 20, 1910, after a lifetime devoted to the elevation of the deaf. He had served the Columbia Institution with faith and zeal for nearly fifty-three years.

Mr. Theodore A. Kiesel, instructor in the Kendall School, died November 17, 1909, after a lingering illness. He had been connected with the institution as a pupil and as a teacher for thirty-five years. He was well and favorably known to teachers of the deaf as an able writer on educational matters.

Mr. Schoneman, boys' supervisor, resigned.

Miss Gertrude L. Dunn, of the Oswego Manual Training School, New York, has been appointed instructor in art and manual training in the Kendall School. She will add basketry, caning, and sloyd to the industrial work of the school.

Mr. Norman Herrington has been made master of the shop and instructor of carpentry.

Miss Lydia Suman has been appointed special teacher of sewing and Miss Adelaide Waring special teacher of cooking. They will give lessons in these subjects to the girls of the Kendall School.

Miss Harriet Vandeventer has been appointed matron of the Kendall School girls, and Miss Slava Snyder, a graduate of our college in 1901, girls' supervisor.

Mrs. Sadie Fletcher has been appointed matron of the Kendall School boys to succeed Mrs. Schenck, and Mr. Charles A. Bowles boys' supervisor in place of Mr. Schoneman.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO EDUCATORS OF THE DEAF.

Department 16 of the National Educational Association, the program of which is devoted in part to the study of questions relating to the deaf, met in Boston on July 2–8, 1910.

This institution was represented on the program by Dr. E. A. Fay, vice-president of the college. A large number of deaf people were in attendance at the meeting, and Rev. E. C. Wyand, a graduate of Gallaudet College, presented a strong argument for the combined system of educating the deaf, which is followed by this institution and a large majority of the institutions for the deaf of the United States.

A World's Congress of the Deaf was held at Colorado Springs August 6–13, 1910. About 450 representative educated deaf people from all parts of this country gathered to discuss various matters relating to the welfare of the deaf. The congress strongly indorsed the combined system of education and deprecated attempts to deceive the public in regard to results that may be expected from purely oral teaching.

A short meeting of the alumi association of Gallaudet College was held as part of the congress.

Professor Hall represented this institution at the meetings and was invited to address both the general congress and the alumni association.

For the purpose of studying methods and equipment and of forming closer relations with other schools, Professor Hall visited during the summer the state schools for the deaf at Vancouver, Wash.; Salem, Oreg.; Gooding, Idaho; Ogden, Utah; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Omaha, Nebr.; and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 4.

Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in Gallaudet College, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

Wordsworth as the Poet of Nature: Mary Josephine Gillman, Kansas.
The Fiction of To-day; Alice Nicholson, Florida.
Education, Life, and Work among the Swiss: Gottlieb Bieri, Michigan.
Friendship; Bertha May Thiessen, Washington.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

Dr. Edward A. Fay, vice-president of the college, presented the candidates for degrees.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Maude Elizabeth Roath.

For the degree of bachelor of science.

Arthur Benedict Dillon.
Philip Robert Schroedel, jr.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Gottlieb Bieri.
Philip Earl Cadwell.
Mary Josephine Gillman.
Francis Marion Holliday.
Gilbert Jentoft Isackson.
Lulu May Lewis.
Ida May Linabury.
Alice Nicholson.
Bertha May Thiessen.
William Nathan Toomey.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

For the degree of master of arts.

Salva Clarinda Bradley, A. B., William Woods College, Missouri.
Ignatius Thorvald Bjorlee, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Alfred Leslie Brown, B. L., Westminster College, Missouri.

NORMAL STUDENT.

Florence Maude Key, Olathe High School, Kansas.

For the degree of master of arts in course.

Brewster R. Allabough, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1884.

Mr. Ross Perry, representing the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, announced the retirement of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet as president of the college and of the Kendall School.

Hon. John B. Wight, also of the board, added fitting words of personal appreciation of Doctor Gallaudet's services, and the latter responded briefly, assuring all of his hope for lifelong service in the cause of educating the deaf.

The action of the board, Mr. Wight's remarks, and Doctor Gallaudet's reply will be found in the appendix of this report.

Dr. Merrill E. Gates, formerly president of Amherst College, now secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, delivered the address to the graduating class.

He spoke most eloquently of the opportunities of youth to-day, and emphasized the fact that such enlarged opportunities demand greater and better service.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Bishop Harding.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 22, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day upon all the candidates who had complied with the requirements of the faculty.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
Walter D. Bell.
Arizona:
Ethel F. Eaton.
Arkansas:
Ora H. Blanchard.
James S. Bowen.
Mamie L. Wallace.
A. W. Patterson.
California:
Leslie A. Elmer.
Edith Nelson.
Colorado:
Mabel J. Jensen.
John C. Clesson.
Harry Gardner.
Connecticut:
Michael Lapides.
District of Columbia:
Maud E. Edington.
Florida:
Alice A. Nicholson.
Georgia:
Henry S. Morris.
Idaho:
Lulu M. Lewis.
Illinois:
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.
Indiana:
Leon P. Jones.
R. O. Yoder.
Iowa:
Luverne S. Byrne.
Hubert B. West.
Kansas:
Dora Campbell.
Ralph Decker.
Edward S. Folz.
Mary J. Gillman.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
Fred Moore.
Cora A. Denton.
William Schaefer.
Ethel Wickham.
Ruth Williams.
Kentucky:
Adolph N. Struck.
Manitoba:
Charlotte H. Jameson.
Archibald Wright, jr.
Maryland:
William F. Miller.
Michigan:
Gottlieb Bieri.
Ida M. Lingbury.
Norman D. McDonald.
R. E. Maxson.
Minnesota:
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
Petra E. Fandrem.
John M. Jacobsen.
E. Schetnan.
Mississippi:
Shelby W. Harris.
Missouri:
Elmer Talbert.
Jennie F. Susman.
Nebraska:
Vernon Butterbaugh.
Charles Blasing.
Anna V. Johnson.
Ruia Burt.
Harriet Bauman.
Eugene Hogle.
Nellie Johnson.
Stacia Kuta.
Eva Redmon.
R. W. Mullin.
Maude E. Roath.
New York:
Arthur B. Dillon.
Edwin W. Nies.
Vernon S. Birck.
Margaret G. Sherman.
Robert Paterson.
Frederick G. Fancher.
North Carolina:
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
Virgie A. Haywood.
Sarah K. Herring.
O. Hunter.
Orpah Prevatt.
North Dakota:
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Olga Anderson.
Ohio:
William N. Toomey.
William H. Arras.
Helena Froelich.
Ruth Knox.
Frances Rumsey.
Kreigh Ayers.
Ontario:
Erle Johnson.
Oregon:
Bird L. Craven.
Pennsylvania:
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel.
Emily A. S. Blackwood.
Mary H. Burns.
Hume L. Battiste.
Charles W. W. Campbell.
J. Wilbur Gledhill.
Frederick H. Hughes.
W. G. Durian.
Rebecca Rosenstein.
South Carolina:
Annie L. Dwight.
South Dakota:
Jessie A. Beardsley.
Ella S. Olen.
Texas:
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.
Grover C. Farquhar.

Washington:
Bertha Thiessen.
Alice S. Hammond.
West Virginia:
E. E. Sparks.
Wisconsin:
Harold Linde.
Otto Schulze.
Wyoming:
Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Colorado:
Winfield I. Roller.
Connecticut:
Walter C. Rockwell.
Delaware:
Walter Carmean.
Robert Johnston.
Raymond Webb.
District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Burnham Arnold.
Benjamin Beaver.
Frank Berman.
Wallace Edington.
Morton W. Galloway.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
William U. Lynch.
John McIntosh.
John C. Miller.
Lee Minter.
William Conway.
James A. Nash.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Charles Shepherd.
Leonard Stark.
Joseph Stinson.
Charles Sullivan.
Philip Thompson.
Antoni Cicchino.
Henry Stegemerten.
B. Cecil Moore.
Minnesota:
Harvey Flanagan.
New York:
Clinton F. C. Ensworth.
Robert E. Conley.
South Carolina:
Osgood A. Darby.

MALES—continued.

West Virginia:
Ruric N. Marshall.

FEMALES.

Delaware:
Ida Ellingsworth.
Cynthia Hearne.
Florence Johnston.
Ellen J. McCabe.
Mary O'Rourke.
Olivia Peterson.
Pearl Roberts.
Glendora Taylor.
Mabel M. Sines.
Annie Lynch.
District of Columbia:
Mary E. Blocher.
Myrtle E. Connick.
Louise Golding.
Frances Goetz.
Elsie Hutchins.
Fannie Hoke.
Matilda Maddox.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Sophia Stansbury.
Laura Sykes.
Alice Woolford.
Florence Young.
Mildred Mojonnier.
Elizabeth Arnold.
Illinois:
Rose Edna Congdon.
West Virginia:
Narcissa Watts.
Lulu Watts.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

APPENDIX A.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE DEATH OF JUSTICE BREWER.

In the death of Justice Brewer the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf have lost a colleague than whom no one among their number was ever more highly esteemed. His devotion to his duties as a member of the board, evidenced by his punctual attendance on its meetings and the wise counsel he was always ready to offer, made him unusually valuable as a director of the institution, while his genial personality and friendly disposition made his presence like a ray of sunshine.

His fellow-members of the board will never cease to mourn his absence, and will cherish his memory as that of "a brother—beloved."

APPENDIX B.

DOCTOR GALLAUDET'S RESIGNATION.

[Extract from minutes of meeting of the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held March 16, 1910.]

Hon. Francis N. Cockrell in the chair. The following resolutions were then prepared and offered by Hon. John W. Foster and Mr. R. Ross Perry and were unanimously adopted, viz:

It was voted—

First. That Doctor Gallaudet's resignation of the office of president of the faculties be, and the same is, hereby accepted, to take effect at the end of the summer vacation next ensuing.

Second. That Doctor Gallaudet's resignation of the office of president of the board of directors be not accepted, and that the board desire that he continue in that office for one year from the time of his relinquishment of the office of president of the faculties; and he is hereby authorized to continue to occupy, as heretofore, the president's house while he remains president of the board.

Third. That the resignation of Doctor Gallaudet is accepted with great regret, and that the resolutions of this board heretofore adopted at the meeting in June, 1907, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Doctor Gallaudet's connection with this institution (and the forty-third of his election to the presidency), as expressive of its appreciation of his life and the administration of his important office, be, and the same hereby are, repeated upon this occasion, and that they be read on the approaching presentation day.

Fourth. That in view of the long connection of Dr. Edward A. Fay with this institution and of his most competent services, this board would gladly have tendered to him the position made vacant by the resignation of President Gallaudet. It is only the positive statement by the retiring president that Doctor

Fay would not accept the office which deters this board from making this tender. That this resolution shall be entered upon the records of this board as an expression of its regard and its appreciation of the services, character, and ability of Doctor Fay.

Fifth. That Mr. Percival Hall be, and is hereby, appointed president of the faculties, this appointment to take effect at the opening of the ensuing academic year, which will begin in September next.

At the meeting of the board held June 19, 1907, the following resolution was offered by Justice David J. Brewer and unanimously adopted, viz:

We, the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, speaking not for ourselves alone, but for all those who have been or are now connected with it as teachers or pupils, feel that the fifty years' service of President Edward Miner Gallaudet, a service coterminous with the life of this institution, calls for a recognition of the great obligation all are under to him for his faithful and successful labors in the instruction and training of the deaf not only of the District of Columbia, but of the United States and other countries. The son of the founder of deaf mute instruction in this country, he has carried forward his father's work, and has lifted the standard of instruction above the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Not alone in the matter of teaching has the influence of President Gallaudet been felt, but through his personality and character he has largely shaped the lives and increased the happiness of thousands of those who otherwise would have been deprived of much that he has made it possible for them to enjoy.

We therefore place on the records of this institution this testimonial, in grateful recognition of what he has already accomplished, and, together with our congratulations for the past, extend to him our sincere good wishes for increasing happiness and success in (as we hope) a long future of life and service.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN B. WIGHT.

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I should like, if I may be permitted to do so, to say a word of personal appreciation of that part of Doctor Gallaudet's work, which is probably better known to me than to any of the other directors, because of my intimate acquaintance with him during the several years I was associated with him in his office, trying to help with the business affairs of the institution.

In all the largely successful affairs of the world the great crowd sees only the result and knows nothing of the heart-wearing details necessary to accomplish the result. Thousands of people in New York use daily the great tubes under the Hudson River and the wonderful subways; the cars pass rapidly through them and one is carried in a few minutes in a manner which a short time ago was inconceivable. Who knows or cares of the struggles and toil that made it possible to accomplish this, or to maintain it? It is equally true with every success, whether it be an engineering achievement, a diplomatic record, a financial undertaking, a political campaign, or an educational institution.

Doctor Gallaudet has always had a threefold problem—the educational, which he ever sought to perfect, enlarge, and advance; the financial, which took of his life's own blood to handle, meeting in congressional committees repulses and insults from those who were afterwards glad to receive benefits from his splendid work for those of their own families or their constituents who needed the college help and could get it nowhere else; and the social life of this beautiful place, with its homes for the professors and teachers, with their families, as well as the institution life of those who taught. I think this

last part of the work was not the least difficult, and has been the least appreciated; it was the part of the voyage in which the rocks were not in sight, but they were there and ready to make shipwreck of the craft. With skill and forbearance and self-sacrifice on his part all harm was safely averted.

The institution for more than fifty years has been handled successfully by this wise master in all these three departments, and I, who saw so much of the inner workings and know so well what it cost to achieve this final success, gladly lay my tribute of acknowledgment on the closing page of the splendid record of him who was my father's friend when I was but a boy and who has been my sincere and helpful friend for nearly all my life.

DOCTOR GALLAUDET'S RESPONSE.

Gentlemen of the board of directors of this institution, I hardly know what to say in response to the generous words which have been spoken from the board of directors. I do not feel that I deserve them.

I have always tried to do my duty; sometimes I have failed, but this I can say: That through all these years the interests of this institution have been in my heart of hearts.

I came as a boy to Washington with a plan in my mind, formed before I came, that in some way I might be able to promote the foundation of an institution for the higher education of the deaf. The assistance of the board and kind encouragement of friends have made me able to see my boyhood dreams fully realized. I feel now I can cease my efforts, as I am sure that this institution, which has had the hearty support of Congress, will continue to have it as long as there are deaf young people who are capable and deserve to have given to them the possibility of higher education. That I will still do my best to promote the welfare of the deaf goes without saying. Yet I shall be glad to have a few years free from the heavy burdens which have been mine so long. To the members of the board I return my most grateful appreciation of what they have said and what they have done for this institution.

O

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1911

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1911

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—William Howard Taft, President of the United States.
President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, Esq.
Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, Esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee; Hon. E. L. Taylor, jr., Member of Congress from Ohio, representing the Congress of the United States; Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of Connecticut; Hon. John W. Foster; Hon. Francis M. Cockrell; R. Ross Perry, Esq.; Theodore W. Noyes, Esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, Esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of English and history.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in English and in charge of college women.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.
Instructor in gymnastics and librarian.—Helen Northrop, B. A.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructor.—Annie E. Jameson.
Normal fellows.—Victor Skyberg, St. Olaf College, Minn.; Edmiston W. Iles, University of Kansas; Henry Vigour, Baker University, Kans.; Beatrice Minhinnette, Shorter College, Ga.
Normal student.—Grace Long, Council Bluffs High School, Iowa.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Melville Ballard, M. S.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.; M. Edetha Williams, B. A.
Instructor in art and manual training.—Gertrude L. Dunn.
Instructor in cooking.—Adelaide Waring.
Instructor in sewing.—Lydia Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Matron, Kendall School, boys.—Mrs. C. A. R. Crossley.
Matron, Kendall School, girls.—Harriet Vandeventer.
Boys' Supervisor.—G. W. Harlow.
Girls' Supervisor.—Elizabeth M. Paul.
Gardener.—Edward Mangum.
Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A.

CONTENTS.

Officers of the institution 2
Health 5
Changes in the corps of officers and teachers 5
Course of instruction 6
    Lectures 6
Receipts and expenditures 6
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913 8
Change of name of the institution 9
Visits to schools 9
Meeting of the Convention of American Instructors 9
Exercises of presentation day 9
    Presentation of candidates for degrees 9
Conferring of degrees 10
Regulations 11
    Catalogue of students and pupils 11
Appendix:
    Addresses delivered at the presentation exercises of Gallaudet College on the occasion of the installation of President Hall, May 10, 1911 14
        A prayer at Kendall Green, by Rev. Herbert Gallaudet 14
        Address of Hon. Thetus W. Sims 14
        Address of Dr. Robert Patterson 15
        Address of Dr. J. R. Dobyns 16
        Address of Dr. Edward Gallaudet 17
        Address of President Hall 18
        Address of Hon. John W. Foster 19

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., September 29, 1911.

SIR: The number of pupils and students remaining in the institution July 1, 1910, was 107; admitted during the year, 22; admitted for the school year 1911–12, 33. Total, 162 (89 males, 73 females). From July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911, there were under instruction 74 males and 55 females, a total of 129, of whom 76 have been in the collegiate department, representing 30 States, the District of Columbia and Canada, and 53 in the primary department. Of these, 37 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year 25 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1910, will be found appended to this report

HEALTH.

Excellent health has prevailed during the year among nearly all the students and pupils. There were two mild cases of measles and two of mumps.

Two cases requiring surgical treatment, one for rheumatism and the other for appendicitis, were skillfully and successfully cared for at the George Washington University Hospital.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the founder of this institution, and its president for almost half a century, resigned in May, 1911.

Mr. Percival Hall was appointed to fill his place.

An account of the exercises of May 10, when Dr. Gallaudet formally resigned and Mr. Hall was installed as his successor, will be found in the appendix.

Dr. Gallaudet was appointed a member of the board, to take the place of Justice David Brewer, deceased, so the institution will continue to enjoy Dr. Gallaudet's valuable services.

Miss Mary Edetha Williams, a graduate of Gallaudet College of the year 1909, has been appointed instructor in the Kendall School.

Mr. Wallace G. Fowler, for many years supervisor and disbursing agent for the institution, resigned at the end of the fiscal year, 1911. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Louis L. Hooper.

Mrs. C. A. R. Crossley has been appointed matron for the Kendall School boys, in place of Miss Sadie Fletcher.

Mr. G. W. Harlow takes the place of Mr. Charles A. Bowles as supervisor for the Kendall School boys, and Miss Elizabeth M. Paul succeeds Miss Slava Snyder as supervisor for the girls.

At a meeting of the board of directors in May, 1911, it was decided to separate the gardening and greenhouse work and care of the grounds from that of the farm and dairy.

Mr. Edward Mangum, for many years farmer and head gardener, will continue in charge of the grounds and greenhouses, and Mr. Harley D. Drake, of the class of 1904, Gallaudet College, who has had considerable practical experience as a farmer and dairyman, has been appointed to take charge of the farm and dairy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The new course of instruction, begun in the fall of 1909 in the college, was carefully reported in the last annual report.

The required course has been continued without change.

It is proposed to add to the optional studies library work, with our own librarian, Miss Helen Northrop, in charge; domestic science, and work in dairying and gardening, under the direction of the institution officers.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Lorna Doone Country, by President Edward M. Gallaudet.
The American Frontier, by Dr. Edward A. Fay.
The Greek Athletic Education, by Dr. Hotchkiss.
A Trigonometrical Summer, by Dr. Draper.
Our Insect Friends and Enemies, by Dr. Ely.
Le Chanticler, by Prof. A. B. Fay.
The Southern Industrial Education Association, by Prof. Day.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Short Stories, by Mr. Steed.
The Three Wise Men, by Mr. Ballard.
Fairy Tales, by Mr. Lee.
Stories Told by a Father to His Son, by Mr. Stevenson.
An Indian Buffalo Hunt, by Mr. Bowles.
King of the Golden River, by Miss Maud Peet.
The Lion and Androcles, by Miss Michaels.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was $406.77; receipts from the Treasury of the United States for maintenance, $77,000; from board and tuition and miscellaneous sources, $6,759.26; total, $84,146.03.

The usual appropriation of $5,000 for special repairs and improvements was received, and was all expended on very much needed work on buildings and grounds.

The special appropriation of $25,000 for the rebuilding of the dormitory, partially destroyed by fire on February 6, 1910, was made available for equipment, furniture, and paving adjacent to this dormitory, and was entirely expended for these purposes, making possible the restoration of the college men's building.

The expenditures for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, were $83,210.35, leaving a balance on hand of $935.68.

A detailed account of expenditures for the year is given below.

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$406.77
From the Treasury of the United States	77,000.00
Board and tuition	5,307.82
Books	239.92
Live stock	610.00
Clothing	24.45
Medical services	70.00
Milk	338.87
Miscellaneous	148.20
Total	84,146.03

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	46,717.62
Miscellaneous repairs	2,263.26
Household and marketing	3,627.13
Meats	4,567.35
Groceries	2,554.73
Butter and eggs	2,196.76
Bread	1,444.88
Medical attendance and nursing	1,027.20
Telephone, electric clock, and fire alarms	351.66
Furniture	411.23
Dry goods	915.01
Gas	1,263.46
Fuel	4,874.09
Feed	1,943.25
Medicines and chemicals	292.47
Books and stationery	1,052.40
Hardware	909.00
Plants, seeds, and tools	1,465.89
Blacksmithing	304.86
Wagon and carriage repairing	367.55
Ice	486.88
Live stock	2,167.85
Incidental	1,142.56
Stamped envelopes	50.23
Auditing accounts	225.00
Printing	397.68
Lectures	57.50
Clothing	132.85
Balance	935.68
Total	84,146.03

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

From the Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Electric supplies	142.50
Steam fitting	913.76
Repairs to pavements	2,104.15
Pebble dashing houses	995.00
Plumbing	145.75
Painting and supplies	304.88
Furnace repairs and tinning	308.96
Fire escape	85.00
Total	5,000.00

Receipts and expenditures, rebuilding and equipping dormitory.

RECEIPTS.

From the Treasury of the United States	$25,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Carpentering	2,246.25
Lumber	1,973.03
Tiling	528.93
Electric fixtures	811.29
Paints, oils, etc	1,177.31
Painting	1,351.55
Plastering	1,249.60
Glazing	80.00
Plumbing	626.00
Plumbing materials	1,209.04
Metal ceilings	2,064.59
Papering	711.60
Supervising architect	1,125.00
Fire extinguishers, etc	467.35
Concrete flooring, etc	1,040.80
Roofing and tinning	905.42
Steam fitting	483.67
Hardware	560.19
Labor	491.03
Millwork, sashes, doors, etc	524.35
Slating	638.00
Masonry and supplies	948.00
Repairs to walks and drives	841.00
Furniture, etc	2,946.00
Total	25,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

The following estimates for the year ending June 30, 1913, have already been submitted.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses for books and illustrative apparatus and for general repairs and improvements, $78,550.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steamfitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $10,000.

For the construction and furnishing of a dormitory to replace the old one now used for college women and officers, $75,000; of which sum not more than $3,000 may be used for the construction or renting of temporary quarters for the accommodation of those usually housed in said dormitory.

The sum asked for special repairs is $5,000 more than that usually allowed this institution. It is necessary for extensive repairs to the main kitchen, for providing proper store room for food and supplies that will be convenient to the kitchen, and for arranging a room for domestic science work for the students of this institution.

A new dormitory for the young ladies of the college is an absolute necessity. The present structure is the oldest building in use by the institution for such purposes, having been erected in 1859 and shortly after. It is with difficulty kept in a sanitary condition. It is not at all fireproof, nor is its arrangement such that thorough fire protection can be given to the deaf young women residing therein. The proposed new building is the most urgent present need of the institution.

CHANGE OF NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.

By the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1911, the name of the institution was changed from Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

During the month of May the president of the institution visited schools for the deaf in New York City, Philadelphia, Trenton, Edgewood Park, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Jacksonville, Ill., to study methods employed in the various schools, and to increase, if possible, interest in the higher education of the deaf.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS.

A meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at Delavan, Wis., from July 6 to 13, 1911.

At this meeting many interesting papers were read and discussions held on topics connected with the education of the deaf. There was also a fine exhibit of art work and manual training from many institutions for the education of the deaf in various parts of the country.

This institution was represented on the program by Dr. E. A. Fay, vice president of the college, and by Profs. Draper, Day, and A. B. Fay. The president of the institution and a number of our teachers were also in attendance.

The meeting was one of the largest of its kind ever held in this country, and was remarkable for the attendance of a large number of educated deaf people, now engaged in teaching in various schools for the deaf.

It is interesting to note that almost all of them were graduates of this institution.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 10.

Rev. Herbert Draper Gallaudet, associate minister, Central Congregational Church, Boston, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations, delivered by members of the graduating class, were as follows:

Scientific Farming in the South, George Hubbard Bailey, North Carolina.
Mechanical Dentistry; A New Field for the Deaf, by Edwin Winfred Nies, New York.
The Commercial Utilization of Waste Products, Leslie Andrew Elmer, California.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

Dr. Edward A. Fay, vice president of the college, presented the candidates for degrees.

For the degree of master of arts.

Normal Fellows.

Mary Bess Michaels, B. A., Vassar College, New York.

Madison Jefferson Lee, B. A., M. A., Central University, Kentucky.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

George Hubbard Bailey.
Ethel Fannie Eaton.
Leslie Andrew Elmer.
Homer Earl Grace.
John Tom Hower.
Henry Stevens Morris, jr.
Goldie Annie Newman.
Edwin Winfred Nies.
Emma Lovina Pike.
Elmer Dovico Talbert.

For the degree of bachelor of science.

William Baxter Mosey.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Bird Lee Craven.
Iva Merritt Robinson.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Mary Matilda Fossan.

Normal Students.

Maud H. Peet, Yonkers High School, New York.
Elwood A. Stevenson, Brooklyn High School, New York.
Carl P. Bowles, Colgate University, New York.

A part of the program was devoted to the installation of President Hall.

Addresses were made on behalf of the board of directors by the Hon. Thetus W. Sims, and for the alumni of the college by Dr. Robert Patterson. On behalf of the neighboring colleges, by Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, Annapolis.

Dr. J. R. Dobyns, superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, represented the schools for the deaf of the United States.

Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet made a brief farewell address, and the new president a short response.

The Hon. John W. Foster, on behalf of the board of directors, presented to Dr. Gallaudet a beautiful loving cup of silver.

The exercises were closed by a benediction by the Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, missionary to the deaf, southern diocese.

A more detailed account of these exercises will be found in the appendix.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 21, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day upon all the candidates who had complied with the requirements of the faculty, except that Mr. Bird Craven, having removed conditions, was granted the degree of bachelor of arts instead of bachelor of philosophy.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

Percival Hall, *President.*

The Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $350 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college, except clothing and books and extraordinary medical attention.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, so far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Arizona:
~~Ethel F. Eaton.~~
Arkansas:
Ora H. Blanchard.
A. W. Patterson.
California:
~~Hedie A. Elmer.~~
Edith Nelson.
Colorado:
Mabel J. Jensin.
John C. Clesson.
Harry Gardner.
Winfield Roller.
Connecticut:
Walter C. Rockwell.
Michael Lapides.
District of Columbia:
Maud E. Edington.
Henry J. Stegemerten.
Georgia:
~~Henry S. Morris.~~
Idaho:
Clifford M. Thompson.
Illinois:
~~Goldie A. Newman.~~
~~Iva M. Robinson.~~
Indiana:
Leon P. Jones.
Iowa:
Luverne S. Byrne.
Hubert M. West.
Leonard Rendall.
Arthur Rasmusson.
Florence Hetts.
Fern Herrington.
Jessie Litzenberg.
Pearl Pollock.
Grace Evans.

Kansas:
Dora Campbell.
Ralph Decker.
Edward S. Foltz.
~~John T. Hower.~~
~~Homer E. Grace.~~
Fred Moore.
Cora A. Denton.
William Schafer.
Ethel Wickham.
Ruth Williams.
Kentucky:
Adolph N. Struck.
Ashland Martin.
Kate H. Martin.
Amy Fowler.
Manitoba:
Archibald Wright, jr.
Maryland:
William F. Miller.
Minnesota:
~~Mary M. Fossan.~~
Petra F. Fandrem.
John M. Jacobson.
Mississippi:
Shelby W. Harris.
Missouri:
~~Elmer Talbert.~~
Jennie F. Susman.
Russell R. Shannon.
Carl Smith.
Ruby McCullough.
Nebraska:
Vernon Butterbaugh.
~~Charles Blasing.~~
Anna V. Johnson.
Ruia Burt.
Harriet Bauman.
Eugene Hogle.
Nellie Johnson.
Stacia Kuta.
Eva Redmon.
~~R. W. Mullin.~~
Frank A. Andrewjeski.
Gladys Clark.
New York:
~~Edwin W. Nies.~~
Vernon S. Birck.
Margaret S. Sherman.
New York—Continued.
Frederick F. Fancher.
Clinton B. F. Ensworth.
North Carolina:
~~Emma L. Pike.~~
~~Geo. H. Bailey.~~
Virgie A. Haywood.
Oscar Hunter.
North Dakota:
Olga Anderson.
Ohio:
Wm. H. Arras.
Helena Froelich.
Ruth Knox.
Frances Rumsey.
~~Kreigh Ayers.~~
~~Emma Neuman.~~
Oregon:
~~Bird S. Craven.~~
Pennsylvania:
~~Emily A. S. Blackwood.~~
Mary H. Burns.
Hume L. Battiste.
J. Wilbur Gledhill.
Frederick H. Hughes.
W. G. Durian.
Rebecca Rosenstein.
Louise Sadelmyer.
South Carolina:
Annie L. Dwight.
Texas:
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.
Grover C. Farquar.
Utah:
Alfred C. Keeley, jr.
Kate Orr Keeley.
Washington:
Alice S. Hammond.
Elsie T. Peterson.
Mabel Scanlon.
Arthur B. Classen.
Frank H. Thompson.
West Virginia:
~~E. T. Sparks.~~
Wisconsin:
Harold Linde.
Wyoming:
~~W. Baxter Mosey.~~

29

KENDALL SCHOOL.

Colorado:
Winfield I. Roller.
Connecticut:
~~Walter C. Rockwell.~~
Delaware:
Robert Johnston.
Harry Miller.
~~Raymond Webb.~~
District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Benjamin Beaver.
Antonio Cichino.
~~William Conway.~~
Frank Berman.
Morton W. Galloway.
District of Columbia—Continued.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
William U. Lynch.
John C. Miller.
Lee Minter.
Cecil Moore.
James A. Nash.
Louis Pucci.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Leonard Stark.
~~Joseph Stinson.~~
Charles Sullivan.
~~Henry Stogsdenton.~~
Robert Werdig.

New York:
Clinton F. C. Ensworth.
~~Robert E. Conley~~.
North Carolina:
Robert Bulluck.
West Virginia:
~~Burle N. Marshall~~.
Delaware:
Ida Ellingsworth.
Florence Johnston.
Ellen J. McCabe.
Olivia Peterson.
Pearl Roberts.
Mabel M. Sines.
District of Columbia:
Annie Ball.
Mary E. Blocher.
Myrtle E. Connick.
Madeline Glenn.
Louise Golding.

District of Columbia—Continued.
Frances Goetz.
Elsie Hutchins.
Fannie Hoke.
Matilda Maddox.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Sophia Stansbury.
Laura Sykes.
~~Alice Woolford.~~
Florence Young.
~~Mildred Mojonnier~~.
West Virginia:
Narcissa Watts.
Lulu Watts.
Roxie Wickline.
Ontario:
Elsie Burke.

APPENDIX.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE PRESENTATION EXERCISES OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT HALL, MAY 10, 1911.

A Prayer at Kendall Green, by Rev. Herbert Gallaudet.

O Thou Giver of every good and perfect gift, our God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, our Father; whose loving care protecteth and guideth us with strong and tender hands, we beseech Thee, grant unto this institution where Thy love and life in Jesus Christ have been in so many ways manifested in the past, the further evidence and assurance of Thy mercy, truth, and grace.

With full and grateful hearts we thank Thee for Thy guidance through the years: for the light of the knowledge of Thy glory made plain by the ministry of these college halls; for the lives here devotedly given for the victory of a great ideal; for the lives devotedly going out from here to service and helpfulness among their kind. We thank Thee for all that this institution has meant in the past and means to-day; for the hopes that have centered here; for the sacrifices that have been freely rendered for the common good; for the life purposes that have here found inspiration and motive and leading. We pray that thy blessing may be upon all who labor or have labored here, establishing their labors in Thy good time and way. We pray Thy especial blessing may be upon them who bear the greater burden, upon him who lays it down, and upon him who now takes it up, that they may see the work of their hands and be satisfied, knowing that it is Thy work, and only to be done in Thy name.

Grant wisdom and guidance, we beseech Thee, in all the coming time, a yet fuller measure of Thy truth, a yet larger portion of Thy spirit, a yet nobler devotion to Thy ideal of character and service in the name of Jesus Christ. And in his name we ask it all, pledging Thee the glory. Amen.

Address of Hon. Thetus W. Sims.

Mr. President: The Columbia Institution for the Deaf was chartered by Congress in 1857. In 1864 the collegiate department was authorized by a special act of Congress, and provision was soon made for the free admission to this department of worthy deaf-mute youth from any of the States and Territories of the Union.

The number of free scholarships was at first only 10, but there are now 100; and 75 are at present filled by students representing 33 States and the District of Columbia. Those from the States are admitted on the recommendation of Members of Congress approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In the management of the institution Congress is represented on the board of directors by a Senator, appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House, appointed by the Speaker. The President of the United States is ex officio patron of the institution.

More than 900 students, representing all the States of the Union, have had the benefit of the training given by the college, and they have proved in their after lives that the advanced education afforded them here has greatly increased their usefulness and added to their happiness.

Nothing perhaps is more conclusive evidence that this is a national institution than has just been shown by reading the list of graduates or those receiving degrees, as nearly every one comes from a different State in the Union.

I do not think there could be a higher object of national consideration than the objects and purposes of this and similar institutions. Therefore I do not think the public funds of the National Government, acquired by public taxation, could be used for a more beneficent general public purpose.

Address of Dr. Robert Patterson.

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen: To every college man his alma mater is dear. In it he takes just pride, and bestows on it devout homage. This devotion keeps up the fire of enthusiasm for continuous improvement in the institution and the individual alike.

Would it be claiming too much to say that our college means more to its alumni than do colleges for the hearing to their alumni? We stand on holy ground; here is the battlefield on which was fought to a successful issue the proposition whether or not the deaf were equal to the pursuit of higher education. This is the only college that keeps open the gateway to higher attainments for the deaf.

On this occasion a host of memories comes up from the past, and all our thoughts center on the chief figure in the history of our alma mater, our leader in the arena of action. What makes his leadership the more interesting and inspiring is the fact that he is a worthy son of the distinguished pioneer, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who blazed the way for the education of the deaf in our country so early as 1817. His leadership had its germination in a prediction which he caught, in his boyhood, from the lips of his father to the effect, that a college for the deaf was a possibility in the horizon of the future.

This prediction inspired in him a resolution to follow in the footsteps of his father and consecrate his life to the service and uplift of the deaf. When he stood up on the 28th of June, 1864, to be installed as president of the college dedicated on that day to the deaf, he was possessed of no wild spirit of adventure, his soul was steadied with a calm faith and determination to turn the prophecy of his father to a reality.

This faith and determination gave him strength and courage to fight his battle against the forces of prejudice, doubt, and opposition that he encountered in his way, and he never wavered under the strain. Like Constantine of old, he saw the cross of his cause flaming in the sky and knew that by it he must conquer, and he pressed on to victory. How well he succeeded is told in the story of how this broad domain of Kendall Green became the home of the college, of how these beautiful buildings went up, of how free scholarships were obtained to insure the stability of the college. All honor to our gallant leader.

The work, the record, the influence of our alma mater, all attest that it has been well worth while. Almost a thousand graduates have gone forth from these walls, who otherwise might still be held down by the bonds of inferiority and limitation. We remember, do we not, how, as we were passing through the training afforded here, we awoke to a new life under the expanding intelligence and knowledge that came to us, and how the bars of the prison house in which our deafness confined us gave way one by one? And at length when the time came for us to leave these well beloved scenes, we had liberation; we began to get a different point of view on life, and power to face the future without fear. We went forward with something of eagerness and confidence to seek places in the business and the professional world, determined to make good, and we met with an attitude of friendly encouragement. We shrank not from the crucible of experience and came out with a larger capacity for appreciating the joys of the larger life, and for participating in the many activities and interests concentrated in efforts for the welfare of the human race. And the world, appreciative of our efforts, as it always is of all earnest endeavor, has not been slow in bestowing upon us its approbation and reward.

Our alma mater has stood the test to which it was put, and thus has won for itself a place in the world as a producer of human wealth, which, more than material wealth, is the glory and bulwark of a nation. The results which our college has achieved give to it a standing that fully justifies its permanent existence.

We are glad of an opportunity this afternoon to acknowledge publicly the debt we owe to our honored and beloved leader, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, and to him we now turn.

Dr. Gallaudet, dear friend, this is a divine moment that stirs the emotions, as it brings us once more face to face. It gives us the privilege of saying in public what is felt and well understood, if not often enough expressed, between you and us. In launching this college and in guiding it with skill and success for so long, you fostered for us opportunities to develop powers for the realization of nobler human aspirations, and for the cultivation of ability to enter upon a higher plane in the world's activities. In so doing you conferred upon us the precious gift of your love, your wisdom, your courage, and your strength, and the inspiration of your personality, your character, and your ideals of life. Toward you our hearts are, as the beautiful line of Thomas Moore expresses it—

Rich in deep hymns of gratitude and love!

and ever will we cherish you and all that you have given us of service and of soul.

Our regret that you have found it necessary to lay down the heavy burdens you have so long carried is tempered by the knowledge that the inspiration and helpfulness of your love will be continued in your graduates for years and years to come and exert an uplifting influence on those as yet unborn.

In retiring from active service as head of the college you carry with you our best and kindest wishes for health, happiness, and peace in the years yet to come. May God be good to you in the blessings of rest and change of occupation which you seek and so richly deserve.

In the full discharge of my mission, I now have the honor to deliver into your hands a message of love and gratitude from your "boys and girls." May it help to deepen in your heart the sense of comfort that springs from a consciousness of service done in blessing and enriching the lives of others.

President Percival Hall, it gives us pleasure to offer you in public sincere assurances of our unamimous and heartfelt congratulations upon falling heir to the mantle of your distinguished predecessor. Your elevation is a source of gratification to us because it is the choice of Dr. Gallaudet, based upon a deep conviction of your fitness to discharge the duties of your office. You shall always have our strong and true support in your efforts to meet the problems of the future and to promote the progress of the college; and be assured that, in the words of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

Address of Dr. J. R. Dobyns.

Members of the corporation, the faculty, students of the college, ladies, and gentlemen: I desire to express to the management of the college my sincere appreciation of the distinguished honor of being called to represent the schools for the deaf of this great country on such an important occasion and on a day that marks an epoch in the history of the instruction of the deaf as well as that of the life of the only college for their higher education in the world.

Conscious of this splendid presence and thinking of a Peet and a Kerr and a McIntyre and a Gillett and a Noyes and a Johnson, cotemporaries of one whom we delight to honor to-day and ideals of my own young manhood, whose very names are synonyms of that which is highest and purest and best and whose time and talents and energies were given, a freewill offering, to the advancement of the deaf, I feel a thrill of enthusiasm which I can not put into words.

The memory of their marked individualities, their superior mental and moral endowments, and the stainless records of their useful and unselfish lives help us to get a truer conception of the dignity and grandeur of the great work of the century that makes this happy experience to-day a part of our lives.

We are living in the crowning century of time, in the most wonderful country on the earth, under the best government the world has ever known, and among a people who excel the nations in industry, thrift, and enterprise. When we think of what has been done for the deaf and the character of the men and women who have done it, are we not justified in feeling that we stand for a cause which, in its purpose and extent and success, is in keeping with the energies of our people, the quality of our Government, the character of our country, and the progress of our times?

Statistics, to the uninterested, are always uninteresting, but to the interested ought always to be interesting. I am confident there are many whose lives are identified with the deaf and who think more about their training and education than they do about any other subject, to say nothing about those who are not familiar with the education of the deaf, who do not realize the enormous proportions of the work and expenditures along this line during the century which stands out in such bold relief.

The American Annals of the Deaf, beginning with January, 1875, has published annually a table of statistics of the State schools showing, among other things, the number of pupils attending, the number of instructors employed, and the amounts expended for support and for buildings and grounds. These statistics show that for the years 1875 to 1910, inclusive, there were supported 347,881 pupils and that there were employed 32,489 instructors, counting, of course, in many instances the same children and employees year after year; and there was expended for support $62,189,380.57, and on buildings and grounds $12,411,105.65, making an annual average total of $2,131,440.23. The total value of the buildings and grounds of the 62 State schools January 1, 1911, was $15,649,104, or an average value of $252,403.

Would that a Fay had appeared in 1817 to tabulate and publish and perpetuate such statistics that we might see what a century of work revealed!

For what does the education of the deaf in this country stand?

Looked at from a commercial point of view, it must be a most successful enterprise when the legislative bodies of our sovereign States continue to make such enormous appropriations to cover expense accounts.

Looked at from an industrial point of view, it takes in the whole range of occupations and is opening the way for them to enter every calling.

Looked at from the point of citizenship, statistics show that the educated deaf are not only not dependent, but are earning annually a sum equal to, if not greater than, the total amounts expended by the States in the care and training of those placed in the schools year by year.

Looked at from an intellectual or literary point of view, does not the founding and maintaining and operating of this very college crown it with the supremest success?

I may tell you that I am stirred by the profoundest emotions; I may point you to men of unusual power who have immolated themselves upon the altar of service for the deaf; I may gather statistics and show what marvelous strides have been made and what the country has done for the deaf; I may remind you what signal success has crowned the efforts of the educated deaf themselves; I might marshal before you that great galaxy of faithful, competent, patient, loving, Christian teachers who have gone to their rewards; but unless I hold aloft the name of Gallaudet and trace its magic power through the century and tell you that there is the inspiration for those who have gone and those who are passing and those who are coming, I would not satisfy my constituency. Every hair of every head of every pupil and of every graduate of every school for the deaf of every State of the Union points to the name of Gallaudet. That name is written in the palms of their hands and dangles from their very finger tips.

Time in his untiring march may some day take from us the last Gallaudet, but the name will forever run as a golden thread through the weaving of the history of the people they loved so well.

Dr. Gallaudet, I greet you to-day in the name of 13,540 pupils and 1,673 instructors and thousands upon thousands of their friends scattered over this great country.

Mississippi's gifted orator, fearless Congressman, distinguished Senator, successful Secretary, able Justice, and renowned statesman, L. Q. C. Lamar, said at the open grave of Charles Sumner, "If we knew each other better we would love each other more." We could not know you any better, therefore we can not love you any more. We know the trials you have had, the stands you have taken, the battles you have fought, the sieges you have endured, the scars you have received, the victories you have won. We have analyzed your blood, blood which came by right of inheritance, and found in it wisdom, justice, iron love.

You have come to the close of a long, successful, and illustrious career as the founder and head of a celebrated college. Your personality supports its foundations, cements its walls, decorates its ceilings, sparkles in its curriculum, and embellishes its name. In all my dreams of fancy I had never pictured so much honor for myself as I enjoy now, for I am commissioned by your hundreds of thousands of friends in this great country to place upon your brow the crown that glory wears.

And now, my young friend, Mr. President, there is the past. It reveals a glorious and an inspiring record. Study it and you will find an ideal and catch a glimpse of a goal. Are you afraid? If you have said to God, "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what am I?" remember He said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." Measured by the universe you are helpless. Measured by the standard by which you were made, your possibilities are infinite. "Be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed." "Only be thou strong and very courageous, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Address of Dr. Edward Gallaudet.

Gentlemen, students, and friends: When Mr. Hall graduated from Harvard University he came to Kendall Green and entered the normal department. He devoted himself earnestly for a year to the questions of the best methods of educating the deaf. He had determined to devote his life to that work. He was then called to the New York institution to be an instructor, and was successful in his work. After two years he was called to the faculty of our college, in which he has since labored with immense success, and during this period he has been in charge of the normal department and of the department of articulation. In these departments he has shown executive ability of the highest order, which makes me confident of his success in the field to which he has now been called.

Allusion has been made in some of the addresses to-day of the close connection between this institution and the Congress of the United States. As I look over the many years I have been here I feel a deep sense of gratitude that Congress has so nobly aided the work here, which shows for itself what has been accomplished, and I feel that the

result of that work in benefit to the young people can hardly be overestimated, for it has opened to them the higher grades of employment which would have been impossible without the education received here. They have been through a task of difficulty in the enlargement of their mental scope, and all that has been given to them in their studies in literature and the arts and sciences has not been given in vain. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel sure that all the money which has been spent by Congress here in this institution has been repaid by the students in enabling them to enter the world well equipped to be self supporting.

In retiring from the activity of president I go with a feeling that we have never asked a dollar which was not deserved and which was not useful and beneficial.

To President Hall I desire to convey my warmest congratulations. As I place in his hands the wand I believe he will have the unselfish support of his colleagues of the institutions, of our graduates, of the deaf of the country, and of all who are interested in the education of the deaf. I wish him Godspeed in his success and in all he undertakes.

Address of President Hall.

President Gallaudet and gentlemen of the board of directors: I appreciate highly the confidence you have shown me and the honor you have done me in placing in my hands the guidance of this noble institution. In accepting this great responsibility, President Gallaudet, I most earnestly pray for a double portion of your spirit; that spirit which has secured for you the love and devotion of all connected with this institution; that spirit which has guided it safely through calm and storm for over half a century.

Ladies and gentlemen: Up to the present time there have been five important steps in the education of the deaf. The first was the comprehension of the fact that deafness is only a physical defect which bars no one from mental advancement, the realization that the eye can open to the mind through language—printed, spoken, spelled, or signed—nearly the whole field of knowledge. This idea was established by Cardan in Italy less than 400 years ago.

The second step was the actual instruction of the deaf and the recording of the means used in doing so. This was accomplished nearly a century later in Spain by De Leon and Bonet, and several deaf children were taught to speak orally, to spell manually, and to write their native language.

The third step was the recognition of the duty of the State to educate its deaf children. This was brought about near the end of the eighteenth century by the work of the noble Abbé de l'Epée for poor deaf children in Paris, though an Austrian disciple of his founded a national school in Vienna before the French Government took over the school in its own capital.

The fourth step was the introduction into the United States in 1817, by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, of the education of the deaf as a State duty. In our young, rich, and progressive nation this special work has ever since been recognized as one of the duties and privileges of the Government, and has been more highly developed and more successfully carried on than anywhere else in the world.

In 1864 came the last important step, brought about by Edward Miner Gallaudet, the foundation of this college for the deaf, a college whose graduates have proved by their splendid work in the fields of business, science, art, education, and letters, the wisdom of its founder, the wisdom of Congress, its liberal supporter, and the wisdom of Cardan when he proclaimed to the world 400 years ago the possibility of the mastery of knowledge by the eye unaided by the ear.

It is most worthy of remembrance that two of these great steps have been due to the labors of Americans. It is doubly remarkable that they have been due to the labors of father and son; and as long as there are deaf people in the world, or any history of the education of the deaf exists—yes, as long as there shall be admiration for noble work of any kind—so long will the name of Gallaudet be held in honor and in love.

The pioneer work, the difficult work, the greatest work in our field has already been accomplished. Yet I believe there is much still to be done in which this college may bear an honorable part.

With the beautiful domain of Kendall Green, its farm and field and forest, ready for use, we should broaden our work here by giving to our young men more opportunities to study the science of agriculture. With shops, power and light plant and laboratories well equipped we must open to them more and more the fields of chemistry and electricity with their practical applications. With better equipment for both theory and practice we should offer to our young women the opportunity of learning better home making; all of these opportunities for careful study by scientific methods, so our students may be inspired in their work by the love of truth. Yet in thus expanding Gallaudet College must always stand for a thorough and strong foundation in

language, in mathematics, in history, in philosophy, without which any superstructure must surely fall.

And above all, to the deaf people of all the world, in fact to all the world Gallaudet College to be worthy of its name must continue ever to stand for high ideals of character and for faith in God, such ideals and such faith as carried one Gallaudet across wide oceans in the search for light, and has borne another through 54 years of constant and successful labor for the advancement of the deaf.

Address of Hon. John W. Foster.

President Gallaudet: I may still address you as president. I desire to speak a last word to you in behalf of the board of directors of this institution.

Four years ago when you completed your half century of labor in this college the board of directors adopted a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of your services during this long period. These resolutions were made as a part of the commencement exercises at that time, were engraved, framed, and delivered to you. The four years that have passed have only intensified our appreciation of your services, and it is not necessary, therefore, that I should lengthen my remarks by a repetition of this appreciation.

I have been requested by the board to ask you to accept this product of the craftsman's art, to be kept by you in remembrance of us and our association with you, and which may be handed down as an heirloom to your children. The inscription placed upon it indicates our purpose in its presentation, and reads as follows:

"To Edward Miner Gallaudet, President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf for fifty-four years. From the Directors of that Institution, as a token of their esteem and appreciation for him as a teacher, philanthropist, and man. Washington, D. C. May, 1911."

It will be to you not only a token of our esteem and high estimate of your labors, but also a reminder that as the result of your long and faithful services you have established here the only institution of higher or university education for the deaf, not only in the United States, but in the whole world.

O

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1912

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1912

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—William Howard Taft, President of the United States.
President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, Esq.
Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, Esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California, Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, Hon. E. L. Taylor, jr., Member of Congress from Ohio, representing the Congress of the United States; Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of Connecticut; Hon. John W. Foster; Hon. Francis M. Cockrell; R. Ross Perry, Esq., Theodore W. Noyes, Esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, Esq., of New York; the president and the secretary of the institution.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of English and history.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Instructor in English and in charge of college women.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Physical director.—William Henry Arras, B. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.
Librarian and instructor in home economics.—Helen Northrop, B. A.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION AND NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructors.—Lyman Steed, M. A.; Annie E. Jameson; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.
Normal fellows.—Clara Anne Lee, B. S., Caldwell College, Kentucky; Mary Hughes McCue, A. B., Synodical College, Missouri; William Crooks McClure, A. B., Central University, Kentucky; Julius J. Heimark, A. B., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Normal student.—Burton Wells Driggs, Utah State Normal School, Utah.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Melville Ballard, M. S.; Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.; M. Edetha Williams, B. A.; Elizabeth Palmer.
Instructor in art and manual training.—Ida M. Parr.
Instructor in cooking.—Agnes Suman.
Instructor in sewing.—Lydia Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.
Attending physician.—Harry H. Donnally, M. D.
Matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Matron, Kendall School, boys.—Mrs. C. A. R. Crossley.
Matron, Kendall School, girls.—Harriet Van Deventer.
Boys' supervisor.—George W. Harlow.
Girls' supervisor.—Elizabeth M. Paul.
Gardener.—Edward Mangum.
Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Health	3
Changes in the corps of officers and teachers	3
Course of instruction	4
Lectures	4
Finances	5
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914	7
Survey of grounds	7
Inventory of property	7
Occupations of graduates	8
Meeting of oral teachers	8
International Congress of the Deaf	8
Exercises of presentation day	9
Presentation of candidates for degrees	9
Conferring of degrees	9
Catalogue of students and pupils	10
Regulations	11
Appendix:	
The acts of Congress relating to the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf	13

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1912.

SIR: The number of pupils and students remaining in the institution July 1, 1911, was 93; admitted during the year, 38; admitted for the school year 1912–13, 41; total, 172 (90 males, 82 females). From July 1, 1911, to July 1, 1912, there were under instruction 68 males and 62 females, a total of 130, of whom 85 have been in the collegiate department, representing 27 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 45 in the primary department. Of these, 36 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year 33 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1911, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Excellent health has prevailed during the year among nearly all the students and pupils. Six of the children of the primary department were operated upon for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, by Dr. Donnally. The benefits of the operations have been marked.

A large number of the new pupils were carefully examined on entrance to discover serious physical disturbances. All new pupils will be examined during the present year.

All employees engaged in the institution dairy work were carefully examined and found in excellent health.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Dr. D. Kerfoot Shute, for more than 20 years physician of the institution, retired December 31, 1911, to devote himself to special practice. His services as eye specialist have been retained by the institution. The position of physician has been filled by the appointment of Dr. H. H. Donnally.

Mr. Albert F. Adams, for many years instructor in gymnastics, has retired, and Mr. William H. Arras, a graduate of Gallaudet College of last June, has been appointed to fill the position of physical director established by the board of directors.

In the Kendall School, Miss Elizabeth Palmer, of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, has been appointed instructor to fill the

position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Taliaferro and temporarily filled by Miss Winifred Northrop. Miss Ida M. Parr, a graduate of the Oswego Manual Training School, has been made instructor of art and manual training in place of Miss Gertrude L. Dunn, who resigned to accept the position of supervising teacher in the Elizabeth public schools.

Miss Adelaide Waring is succeeded by Miss Agnes Suman as special teacher of cooking.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction was carried out as last reported, with the following additions:

Dairy work and gardening, practical instruction under Mr. Harley D. Drake; floriculture, under Mr. E. D. Mangum; library cataloguing and the science of living, under Miss Helen Northrop. These optional courses interested a considerable number of the students of the college, and will be offered again during the present year.

No educational institution in this vicinity can add to its course good instruction in dairying and gardening with less expense or more profit than ours.

With a modern dairy and farm of over 30 acres already in operation, and with an excellent chemical laboratory where tests of milk, soils, and fertilizers can be made, an additional instructor and a small amount of equipment will provide for the instruction of 15 or 20 young people in agriculture. This is a field in which the deaf are under very little handicap, and in which a number of our graduates have already made marked success. It is hoped that the small sum of money necessary to extend this agricultural training in our institution will be granted for the next fiscal year and thereafter.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

Some Important Irrigation Projects in the West, by President Hall.
Primitive Man, by Vice President Fay.
Suwarrow—A Type of Russian Character, by Dr. Hotchkiss.
The Spacious Firmament on High, by Dr. Draper.
Protective Mimicry Among Insects, by Dr. Ely.
Our Native Americans, Prof. Day.
Arizona, Prof. A. B. Fay.
Maetterlinck's Blue Bird, by Miss Peet.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Short Stories, by Mr. Steed.
How a Pot of Broth Saved the Plymouth Settlement, by Mr. Ballard.
Sigurd, The Mighty, by Miss Long.
Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp, by Miss Minhinnette.
Good Gifts and Fools Folly, by Mr. Iles.
Sinbad, The Sailor, by Mr. Vigour.
Ill Luck and the Fiddler, by Mr. Skyberg.

FINANCES.

Receipts and expenses, July 1, 1911–June 30, 1912.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Commissary Department:		
Wages		$4,987.00
Provisions		15,639.13
Ice		392.23
Supplies		653.01
Equipment		618.60
Sundries		92.30
Board	$476.90	
Total	476.90	22,382.32
Administration:		
Salaries		2,827.13
Supplies		324.25
Communication services		584.38
Freight and express		95.70
Printing		279.04
Auditing and account books		431.74
Equipment		513.98
Sundries		3.79
Total		5,060.01
Grounds:		
Wages		3,002.81
Supplies		332.77
Equipment		187.30
Sundries		477.50
Total		4,000.38
Laundry:		
Wages		1,122.95
Supplies		78.96
Equipment		24.11
Sundries	25.55	
Total	25.55	1,226.02
Farm:		
Wages		2,259.26
Feed		1,933.00
Plants and seeds		136.23
Live stock		1,298.00
Equipment		412.90
Repairs		112.67
Board		474.75
Sundries		346.58
Fruit and vegetables	98.83	
Milk	3,647.04	
Live stock	490.74	
Board of horses	646.40	
Poultry and eggs	78.53	
Sundries	235.08	
Total	5,196.62	6,973.39
Gallaudet College:		
Salaries		22,007.36
Wages		758.19
Supplies		120.99
Equipment		436.93
Medical expenses		371.69
Sundries		24.20
Total		23,719.36
Stable and garage:		
Wages		600.00
Supplies		3.34
Board of horses		382.40
Equipment	161.72	
Sundries		61.75
Total	161.72	1,047.49
Library and laboratory:		
Books		339.48
Apparatus and supplies		197.62
Equipment		6.17
Sundries		9.10
Total		552.37

Receipts and expenses, July 1, 1911–June 30, 1912—Continued.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Repairs:		
Wages		$3,447.24
Supplies		3,441.96
Equipment		64.94
Contracts		4,847.57
Total		11,801.71
Kendall School:		
Salaries		9,143.46
Wages		364.90
Supplies		393.75
Equipment		320.14
Medical expenses		469.43
Sundries		105.43
Total		10,797.11
Light, heat, and power:		
Wages		1,097.65
Gas and illuminating oil		1,364.73
Coal		2,464.75
Supplies		104.17
Equipment		39.64
Total		5,070.94
Dairy, milkhouse, and greenhouse (from special appropriation):		
Wages		2,774.44
Materials and supplies—		
Metals and metal products		1,232.40
Nonmetalic mineral products		225.53
Lumber and wood products		1,275.22
Paints and painters' material		33.81
Contracts—		
Brickwork		1,637.60
Excavating and cement work		1,608.53
Repairing greenhouse		1,112.00
Slating		597.97
Plumbing		383.25
Steamfitting		300.00
Electric wiring		280.00
Plastering		265.00
Lightening rods		93.00
Miscellaneous		680.80
Sundries		.45
Total		12,500.00
Sundries:		
Traveling		401.78
Student advances, expenses		875.52
Student advances, receipts	$605.38	
Sundry expenses		163.26
Sundry receipts	209.86	
Total	815.24	1,440.56
Receipts:		
United States appropriation, current expenses, 1912	82,472.50	
United States appropriations, buildings	12,500.00	
Tuition	5,250.00	
Total	100,222.50	
Grand total	106,898.53	106,571.66
Less credits and debits between different accounts	5,062.02	5,062.02
Actual cash receipts and expenses	101,836.51	101,509.64
Cash on hand July 1, 1911	935.68	
Cash on hand July 1, 1912		1,262.55
Total	102,772.19	102,772.19

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $81,900.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements and roadways within the grounds, $10,000.

For the removal of the college women's dormitory and the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a new dormitory to replace it, and for necessary repairs to walks and grading of grounds adjacent to said dormitory, $85,000.

For special repairs and improvements in the lighting, heating, and power plant and system, $25,000.

These last improvements would include the installation of the vacuum system of heating, wiring buildings now using gas, installation of steam cookers in main kitchen, new engines, mechanical stokers, etc. They would mean a saving of at least $1,000 per year in cost of fuel and much more efficient heating and lighting in our institution, according to the estimate of a competent engineer.

SURVEY OF GROUNDS.

During the past spring an official survey and plat of the grounds of the institution were made by the force of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and 12 stones were set at important corners and points on the boundary line. The west line of West Virginia Avenue was definitely given as a boundary of the southeastern portion of the grounds. The area given by the official survey is slightly over 103 acres. The grade of West Virginia Avenue, as already decided, is considerably above that of our grounds adjacent, making advisable in the near future the filling in of probably 50,000 to 60,000 cubic yards of material to bring this portion of the grounds up to a proper grade.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

An inventory of all the movable property of the institution, furniture, stores, tools, equipment, etc., and a catalogue of the library are nearing completion. The inventory will be made annually hereafter.

OCCUPATIONS OF GRADUATES.

An investigation of the occupations of the 117 young men and women who have received bachelor's degrees from our advanced department, Gallaudet College, during the past 12 years, shows the following interesting result:

Dental student	1
Sculptor	1
Electrician	1
Minister to the deaf	1
Deceased	2
Supervisors	2
Civil-service employees	4
At home (young ladies)	4
Not reported	10
Farmers	11
Business	17
Married (young ladies)	23
Teachers	40
Total	117

This table, it is believed, answers at once any question of the benefit of the higher education given to deaf young people in our institution.

It would be hardly possible for these young people to succeed in the civil service or as ministers or teachers without the education received from this institution. A number of the young ladies reported as married have spent a number of years as successful teachers before marriage.

Besides these 117 graduates, there has been a considerably larger number of young people during this 12-year period who have received the benefit of higher education for one or more years in our college and have been thus made happier and more useful citizens.

MEETING OF ORAL TEACHERS.

A meeting of the Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was held in the city of Providence in the buildings of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf from June 27 to July 2. A number of interesting papers were presented.

Our institution was represented by the president, Dr. Fay, Miss Jameson, Mr. Steed, and Miss Fay.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE DEAF.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Abbé de l'Épée, the real founder of public education of the deaf, was celebrated in Paris during August by an international congress of the deaf.

Our institution was represented by Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, formerly president, and now a director of the institution, who was invited to read a paper before the Congress.

Dr. T. F. Fox, one of the American delegates, a graduate of Gallaudet College, received a decoration from the French Government, and Dr. Gallaudet was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his great services in the education of the deaf.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 1.

Rev. Frank Sewall, S. T. D., offered the opening prayer.

The orations, delivered by members of the graduating class, were as follows:

Books, by Archibald Wright, jr., Canada.
The Invisible Empire, Shelby Wynne Harris, Mississippi.
They Also Serve, by Tom Lewis Anderson, Texas.
The Woman of To-day and the Law, Anna Vaughan Johnson, Nebraska.

Candidates for degrees were presented by Dr. Charles R. Ely; Dr. Edward A. Fay, vice president of the college; and President Hall, as follows:

For the degree of master of arts.

Normal fellows.

Victor O. Skyberg, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Edmiston W. Iles, B. A., University of Kansas.
Harry Vigour, B. A., Baker University, Kansas.
Beatrice Edwina Minhinnette, B. A., Shorter College, Georgia.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Olga Maria Anderson.
Tom Lewis Anderson.
William Henry Arras.
Vernon Sterling Birck.
Ora Harrison Blanchard.
Luverne Stephen Byrne.
Annie Louise Dwight
Petra Thedora Fandrem.
Harry Gardner.
Shelby Wynne Harris.
Virginia Anne Haywood.
Anna Vaughan Johnson.
Leon Putnam Jones.
Adolph Nicholas Struck.
Archibald Wright, jr.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Alice Stewart Hammond.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Helena Froelich.
Mabel Jennie Jensen.
William Ferdinand Schaefer.
Hubert Beck West.

Normal student.

Edith Una Long, Council Bluffs High School, Iowa.

Dr. Ulysses Pierce, pastor of All Souls Church, addressed the candidates on "The Truly Educated Man."

The exercises were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Arthur D. Bryant, missionary to the deaf of Washington, D. C.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 19, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day upon all the candidates who had complied with the requirements of the faculty, with the following exceptions:

Having made up all conditions, Misses Jensen and Froelich were granted the degree of bachelor of arts instead of bachelor of letters.

Having made up necessary requirements, Mr. Ferdinand Schaefer was granted the degree of bachelor of philosophy instead of bachelor of letters.

Miss Petra Theodora Fandrem was granted her degree in September.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PERCIVAL HALL, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Arkansas:
- Ora H. Blanchard.
- A. W. Patterson.

California:
- Edith Nelson.

Colorado:
- Mabel J. Jensen.
- John C. Clesson.
- Harry Gardner.
- Winfield Roller.

Connecticut:
- Walter C. Rockwell.
- Michael Lapides.
- James Sullivan.

District of Columbia:
- Maud E. Edington.
- Henry J. Stegemerten.

Idaho:
- Clifford M. Thompson.

Indiana:
- Leon P. Jones.

Iowa:
- Luverne S. Byrne.
- Hubert M. West.
- Leonard Rendall.
- Arthur Rasmusson.
- Florence Hetts.
- Fern Herrinton.
- Jessie Litzenberg.
- Pearl Pollock.
- Grace Evans.
- Hugh S. Courter.
- Mabel Pearson.
- Charles J. Schmidt.

Kansas:
- Dora Campbell.
- Ralph Decker.
- Edward S. Foltz.
- Fred Moore.
- Cora A. Denton.
- William Schafer.
- Ethel Wickham.
- Ruth Williams.
- Ruth Atkins.
- Melvin Davidson.
- Le Roy J. Davis.
- Elpha Pope.

Kentucky:
- Adolph N. Struck.
- Ashland Martin.
- Kate H. Martin.
- Amy Fowler.

Manitoba:
- Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland:
- William F. Miller.

Minnesota:
- Petra F. Fandrem.
- John M. Jacobson.

Mississippi:
- Shelby W. Harris.
- Fred P. Armstrong.
- L. S. Pearson, jr.
- Lily A. Gwin.

Missouri:
- Jennie F. Susman.
- Russell R. Shannon.
- Carl Smith.
- Ruby McCullough.

Nebraska:
- Vernon Butterbaugh.
- Charles Blasing.
- Anna V. Johnson.
- Ruia Burt.
- Eugene Hogle.
- Nellie Johnson.
- Stacia Kuta.
- Eva Redmon.
- Frank Andrewjeski.
- Gladys Clark.
- Scott Cuscaden.
- Emil Hladik.
- Charles Marshall.
- Ellen Pearson.
- Oscar Trenke.

New York:
- Vernon S. Birck.
- Margaret S. Sherman.
- Frederick F. Fancher.
- Clinton B. F. Ensworth.

North Carolina:
- Virgie A. Haywood.
- Oscar Hunter.
- L. W. Alderman.
- Malina Parker.

North Dakota:
- Olga Anderson.

Ohio:
- William H. Arras.
- Helena Froelich.
- Ruth Knox.
- Frances Rumsey.

Pennsylvania:
- Mary H. Burns.
- Hume L. Battiste.
- J. Wilbur Gledhill.
- Frederick H. Hughes.
- W. G. Durian.
- Rebecca Rosenstein.
- Louise Sadelmyer.

South Carolina:
- Annie L. Dwight.

South Dakota:
Edward Dore, jr.
Flossie Hoisington.
Maria E. Johnson.
Genevieve Schachte.
Texas:
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.
Grover C. Farquhar.
Utah:
Alfred C. Keeley, jr.
Kate Orr Keeley.
Virginia:
Winning McInturff.
Washington:
Alice S. Hammond.
Elsie T. Peterson.
Mabel Scanlon.
Arthur B. Classen.
Frank H. Thompson.
West Virginia:
Narcissa Watts.
Wisconsin:
Harold Linde.

KENDALL SCHOOL.

Alabama:
James Johnson.
Delaware:
Robert Johnston.
Harry Miller.
Edward Lynch.
Ida Ellingsworth.
Florence Johnston.
Ellen J. McCabe.
Olivia Peterson.
Pearl Roberts.
Mabel M. Sines.
Glendora Taylor.
District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Benjamin Beaver.
Antonio Cichino.
Frank Berman.
Morton W. Galloway.
William Gardner.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
R. Emmit Kenny.
William U. Lynch.*
John C. Miller.
Lee Minter.
Cecil Moore.
James A. Nash.
Louis Pucci.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Leonard Stark.
Charles Sullivan.
Robert Werdig.
District of Columbia—Continued.
Annie Ball.
Mary E. Blocher.
Myrtle E. Connick.
Louise Golding.
Madeline Glenn.
Eleanor Gleason.
Frances Goetz.
Elsie Hutchins.
Fannie Hoke.
Matilda Maddox.
Matilda Moore.
Mildred Miller.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Rosie Norcia.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Florence Reed.
Sophia Stansbury.
Laura Sykes.
Florence Young.
Illinois:
Wallace Gibson.
North Carolina:
Robert Bulluck.
Pennsylvania:
Curtin Wilhelm.
West Virginia:
Hope Ormsby.
Lulu Watts.
Roxie Wickline.
Ontario:
Elsie Burke.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $350 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books and extraordinary medical attention.

VII. All deaf mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, so far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

APPENDIX.

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF.

Act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 161–162).

AN ACT To incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Byron Sunderland, J. C. McGuire, David A. Hall, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City, William Edes and Judson Mitchell, of Georgetown, and Amos Kendall and William Stickney, of the county of Washington, and such persons as may hereafter be associated with them by contributions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," to have perpetual succession, and be capable to take, hold, and enjoy lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal property, to use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure: *Provided*, That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said institution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the institution shall be managed as provided for in its present constitution and such additional regulations as may from time to time be found necessary; but as soon as sufficient contributions shall have been paid in to authorize an election according to the provisions of said constitution, the provisional officers therein named shall give notice of a general meeting to the contributors for the election of officers; and the officers elected at such general meeting shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be elected as in said constitution provided: *Provided*, That said constitution may be altered in the manner therein provided, but not in such manner as to violate the Constitution or any law of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace in the several wards of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and of the county of Washington, to ascertain the names and residences of all deaf and dumb and blind persons within their respective wards and districts, who of them are of a teachable age, and also who of them are in indigent circumstances, and report the same to the president of the institution hereby incorporated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied by evidence produced by the president of the institution hereby incorporated that any deaf and dumb or blind person of teachable age properly belonging in this District is in indigent circumstances and can not command the means to

secure an education it shall be his duty to authorize the said person to enter the said institution for instruction and to pay for his maintenance and tuition therein, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for such deaf and dumb pupil and at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for such blind pupil, payable quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said institution to receive and instruct deaf and dumb and blind persons from any of the States and Territories of the United States on such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves, their parents, guardians, or trustees, and the proper authorities of the said institution.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of said institution to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said institution on the first day of July in each year, embracing in said report the number of pupils of each description received and discharged during the preceding year and the number remaining in the institution; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught, and the progress made therein; also a statement showing the receipts of the institution, and from what sources, and its disbursements, and for what objects.

Act of May 29, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 293–294).

AN ACT To amend the "Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the provision made in the above-recited act for the maintenance and tuition of pupils in the said institution, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, shall be allowed for five years, for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, and that three thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the present fiscal year, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the deaf and dumb and the blind children of all persons in the military or naval service of the United States, while such persons are actually in such service, shall be entitled to instruction in said institution on the same terms as deaf and dumb and blind children belonging to the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all receipts and disbursements under this act shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, as required in the sixth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Act of June 12, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 321).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

* * * * * * *

For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the District of Columbia authorized by the act approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1859 (11 Stat. L., 428).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

* * * * * * *

For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 13, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 30–31).

AN ACT To dissolve the Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia and to authorize the transfer of its effects to the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the trustees of Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia, incorporated by an act of Congress approved on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, by deed or other instrument in writing, to transfer all their funds and property of every description to the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, incorporated by an act of Congress approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by said corporate bodies, and incorporated in such deed or instrument of writing.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deed of transfer or instrument of writing shall be recorded in the recorder's office for land titles, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions of said deed shall be as obligatory upon said Columbia Institution as if they formed a part of its charter; and from the date of the record thereof, as aforesaid, the trustees of Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society shall be forever thereafter absolved from their trust, and the act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, conferring upon them corporate powers and privileges shall be thenceforward repealed: *Provided*, That all the debts and pecuniary liabilities of the said Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum shall be transferred to, assumed by, and be debts of the said Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which shall be responsible therefor, and suits at law or in equity may be commenced against said last-mentioned corporation the same as if said debts had been originally incurred by it.

Act of June 25, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 109).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

* * * * * * *

For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Stat. L., 217).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

* * * * * * *

For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 15, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 369–370).

AN ACT To amend "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," and to make appropriations for the benefit thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, shall be allowed for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution; and that four thousand four hundred dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of nine thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two additions to the buildings of said institution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all receipts and disbursements under this act shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, as required in the sixth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 747).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

For salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with gas, making apparatus and fixtures, one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with steam-heating apparatus, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of April 8, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 45).

AN ACT To authorize the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to confer degrees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the

Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant and confer such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution or others, who, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as said board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 349).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

For salaries and incidental expenses, embracing, in addition to the objects heretofore provided for in this appropriation, the salary of an additional teacher, construction of a new sewer, and the construction and repair of fences, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work for the accommodation of the students and inmates in said institution, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, viz: For the purchase of a tract of improved land containing about thirteen acres, bordering on Boundary Street, of the city of Washington, and adjoining the lot now belonging to the institution, to enable it to instruct the male pupils in horticulture and agriculture, and to furnish sites for mechanic shops and other necessary buildings, twenty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before the purchase of the said thirteen acres is consummated, the owner shall complete the title in fee to the premises now held and occupied by said institution, by executing a release or conveyance of the remainders and reversions now outstanding in him to the said institution.

To bring the Potomac water into the institution from the nearest water mains, or other adequate sources in the city, three thousand two hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. L., 436).

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the said act as requires the teaching of the blind in said institution be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the corporate name and style thereof shall hereafter be "The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause all indigent blind children who are now, or may hereafter become, entitled, under the law as it now exists, to instruction in said institution, to be instructed in

some institution for the education of the blind in Maryland, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State, and to cause the same to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Act of April 7, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 21).

AN ACT Making additional appropriations and to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For salaries and incidental expenses, including five hundred dollars for the purchase of books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two extensions to the buildings, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male department, and to furnish rooms for the instruction of the pupils in useful labor, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For the proper inclosure, grading, and improvement of the grounds of the institution, three thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 317).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two extensions to the buildings, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and the resident officers of the institution, thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For the erection of a brick barn, carriage house, cow house, shop, gas house, and ice house, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and inclosure of the grounds of the institution, including underdrainage and sewerage, four thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 464–465).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That deaf-mutes, not exceeding ten in number, residing in the several States and Territories of the United States, applying for admission to the collegiate department of the institution, shall be received on the same terms and conditions as those prescribed by law for residents of the District of Columbia, at the discretion of the president of the institution.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of additions to the buildings of the institution, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and the resident officers of the institution, fifty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the enlargement and further improvement of the grounds of the institution, including underdrainage, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To furnish an increased supply of Potomac water and for the erection of tanks to regulate the distribution thereof, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the president of the institution.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 232–234).

AN ACT Making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

For the support of the institution, in addition to the existing appropriation to meet the increased expense of maintaining pupils whose admission was authorized by an act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the work upon buildings of the institution in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted to Congress, forty-eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors to hold their offices for the term of a single Congress and to be eligible to a reappointment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than the education of the deaf and dumb, nor shall any portion of the real estate be aliened, sold, or conveyed except under the authority of a special act of Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as allows the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the maintenance and tuition of each pupil admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States, as authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be increased from ten to twenty-five in number.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the proper inclosure, improvement, and enlargement of the grounds of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, three thousand and six hundred dollars. * * *

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall, at the commencement of every December session of Congress, make a full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriations by Congress. Said statement shall include the amount paid to said superintendent, and also for teachers, to whom paid, and the rate at which paid. * * *

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 310).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the proper maintenance and tuition of the beneficiaries of the United States in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the maintenance and tuition of the same for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, thirty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 294).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, forty thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars: *Provided*, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States authorized by the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, may be increased to forty; but no student now at said institution, coming from said States under said acts, shall be supported therein by the United States from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and no student hereafter coming to said institution from either of said States under said acts and this act shall be supported by the United States during any portion of the time he remains therein.

For completion of the main central building, ninety-four thousand and eighty-seven dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 500).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the supply of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure and improving and grading the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, eighteen thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 131).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for former years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For furnishing and fitting up the buildings of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of buildings of said institute during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 360).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure and improvement and grading of the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

To provide for payments due and unpaid on July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on the purchase by the institution of the estate known as Kendall Green, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any part of this appropriation, by proper deeds of conveyance, to be approved by the Attorney General of the United States, all the real estate now owned by the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be vested in the United States, as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the several acts amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That whenever Congress shall so determine, any part of said estate may be sold, and so much of the proceeds thereof as shall be needful for the purpose shall be applied to reimburse the United States for the expenditure herein provided.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 518).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 143).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the District of Columbia, to enable the trustees of the institution to pay the amount yet due on the purchase of the estate known as Kendall Green, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 215).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection and fitting up the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 386).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seveny-six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings of the institution, in accordance with the plans submitted to Congress, forty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 108).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted, and for repairs on buildings already completed, forty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 347).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars. And the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized in the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing agent for said institution to give credit for voucher numbered five, in the first quarter of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for vouchers numbered forty-one and fifty-eight in second quarter of the same year, said vouchers being receipts for moneys paid for fuel for the use of said institution, if the said accounting officers shall find that said vouchers were for expenditures made for the benefit of said institution.

For the completion of the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted and for repairs on buildings already completed, sixty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

* * * * * * *

Act of December 15, 1877 (20 Stat. L., 12).

AN ACT To provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For fitting up and furnishing the new buildings of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, being a deficiency for the fiscal

year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 231).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of fences and walks, five thousand dollars, which shall be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 395).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, fifty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 275).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, and two thousand five hundred dollars for general repairs, fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found, on examination by the president of the institution, to be of feeble mind

and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution.

For erection and fitting up of a gymnasium for the use of the students and pupils, five thousand dollars, and for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds of the institution, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 31, 1881 (21 Stat. L., 452).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, and two thousand five hundred dollars for general repairs, fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Buildings and grounds Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For the completion and fitting up of the gymnasium, eight thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and seven cents; for the erection of a farm barn, two thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and seven cents.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 330).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-two thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

For buildings and grounds of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For the completion of the farm barn, two thousand dollars, and for the inclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, one thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 625–626).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages: *Provided further*, Hereafter the report of said institution shall contain an itemized statement of all employees, the salaries or wages respectively, each of them, and also of all other expenses of said institution.

For the improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 213–214).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

For improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 255).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For current expenses, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and prior years, thirty-nine cents.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 501).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and inci-

dental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

For the extension of the buildings of the institution for the purpose of providing additional schoolroom accommodation, seventeen thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 241–242).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the extension of the buildings of the institution for the purpose of providing additional schoolroom accommodation, and also room for the instruction of the pupils in industrial labor, and for furnishing and fitting up said additional building, eight thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 528).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of February 1, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 13).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Act of March 30, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 54).

AN ACT To provide for certain of the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For current expenses for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in addition to the amount already appropriated, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 527–528).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred eighty-nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 921).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 961–962).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That of the above sum no more shall be expended for salaries and wages in this institution during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety than shall, with the payments from other sources, make a total for such salaries and wages for said year of twenty-eight thousand dollars in all: *Provided further*, That one-half of all expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to said institution from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States, and hereafter estimates for such expenses shall each year be submitted in the regular estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That deaf-mutes, not exceeding sixty in number, admitted to this institution from the several States and Territories as provided in section forty-eight hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes shall only have the expenses of their instruction in the collegiate department, exclusive of support, paid from appropriations made for the support of the institution.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars, one-half of this sum to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 6, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 308).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 392–393).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and inci-

dental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus and for general repairs and improvements, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That deaf-mutes, not exceeding sixty in number, admitted to this institution from the several States and Territories under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes shall have the expenses of their instruction in the collegiate department paid from this appropriation, together with so much of the expense of their support when indigent and while in the institution as may be authorized by the board of trustees with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and hereafter there shall not be admitted to said institution under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, nor shall there be maintained after such admission, at any one time from any State or Territory exceeding three deaf-mutes while there are applications pending from deaf-mutes, citizens of States or Territories having less than three pupils in said institution: *Provided further*, That hereafter there shall be included in the annual Book of Estimates a statement showing the number of persons employed each year in this institution and the compensation paid to each.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, three thousand four hundred dollars. One-half of this sum shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States, and hereafter the estimates for this expense shall each year be submitted in the annual estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

Act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 522).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For salaries and wages, in addition to the amount already allowed, two thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 973).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty thousand five hundred dollars, three

thousand dollars of which to be expended in the employment of instructors of articulation.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1077).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object, beginning with the current fiscal year, shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, three thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 14, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 164).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 372).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand dollars of which to be expended in the employment of instructors of articulation.

For buildings and grounds as follows: For inclosure, care, and improvement of grounds, and for repairs of buildings, including repairs of heating apparatus, plumbing, and sewerage, two thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 551).

AN ACT Making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 595).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand dollars of which to be expended in the employment of instructors of articulation.

For completion of inclosure of grounds, one thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 7, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 259).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For the instruction of the deaf and dumb: For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 399).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and in-

cidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars; for special repairs to the buildings and to complete the inclosure of the grounds, one thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 761).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1897 (28 Stat. L., 941).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars; for special repairs to the buildings and for the improvement of the grounds, one thousand dollars; for additional building, complete, thirty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 409).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 437).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution and for the furnishing of the new buildings provided for by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 681).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 38).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution and to provide for increased water supply and protection against fire, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 19, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 127).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For repair of damages to buildings occasioned by the hurricane of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, being for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF THE GALLAUDET COLLEGE
No. ----------

Act of June 30, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 540).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 624).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That directors appointed under the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall remain in office until the appointment and acceptance of office of their successors; and the directors of the institution shall have control of the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of said institution, accounts for which shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department as required by the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1061).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1101).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

Hereafter one half of the indefinite appropriation to pay for the instruction of the indigent blind children of the District of Columbia, formerly instructed in the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 575).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 620).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the number of the beneficiaries in said institution, authorized by the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, to be received from the several States and Territories is hereby increased from sixty to one hundred. For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 844).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That hereafter all deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia shall be received and instructed in said institution, their admission thereto being subject to the approval of the superintendent of public schools of the District of Columbia. And said institution shall not be regarded nor classified as an institution of charity.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1164).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of February 14, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 19).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, in addition to the amount appropriated for this object in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, said additional expense having been made necessary by the increase in the number of beneficiaries authorized by act of Congress approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, two thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 457).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

To provide suitable protection against disaster by fire to the buildings of the institution, three thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars, to be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 606).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 971).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1055).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1120–1121).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

For additions to the buildings of the institution to provide additional accommodations for students and officers, for schoolrooms, and to enlarge the laundry, thirty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of February 18, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 31).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 380).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from

the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 488).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 901).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under sections forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, and this provision shall apply to appropriations made for the same object for the fiscal years nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and five, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the directors of said institution are hereby authorized to provided for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, or some other suitable school, at a const not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1189).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

For additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish additional accommodations for pupils, and to provide for the heating of the buildings from a central plant, and for lighting the buildings by electricity, thirty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1235).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of February 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 37).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 503).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the directors of said institution are hereby authorized to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia, in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 731).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1142).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1338).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of May 26, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 295).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and

sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 352).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

For the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution and the grading made necessary by the opening of West Virginia Avenue on the eastern boundary of the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 710).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 991).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of May 18, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 398).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 746).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 796).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

To provide for the rebuilding of the west dormitory, which has lately been partially destroyed by fire, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 989).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved

March first, nineteen hundred and one, and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1309).

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven and for prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

The expenditures incurred during the current fiscal year for furnishing and equipping the western dormitory of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, partially destroyed by fire February sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, and for resurfacing asphalt walks and driveways adjacent thereto, may be paid from the appropriation available for the current year for rebuilding of the western dormitory.

* * * * * * *

Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1422).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

For the building of a new dairy barn to accommodate thirty cows; for the construction of a milk house and silo; for the repair of present barns and stable; and for adding to and altering the greenhouse, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

From and after the passage of this act the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be known and designated as the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

* * * * * * *

Act of June 26, 1912 (Public, No. 201, 62d Cong., 1st sess.).

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the District of Columbia under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the act approved March

first, nineteen hundred and one, and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Act of August 24, 1912 (Public, No. 302, 62d Cong., 1st sess.).

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

○

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1913

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1913

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.
President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, Esq.
Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, Esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee; Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of Connecticut; Hon. John W. Foster; Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, Esq., Theodore W. Noyes, Esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, Esq., of New York; the president and the secretary of the institution.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of English and history.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Assistant professor of mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in English and in charge of college women.—Elizabeth Peet.
Librarian and instructor in English and mathematics.—Helen Northrop, B. A.
Physical director and instructor in biology.—Julius J. Heimark, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION AND NORMAL INSTRUCTION

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructors.—Lyman Steed, M. A.; Annie E. Jameson; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.
Normal fellows.—Helen B. Fulkerson, B. A., Synodical College, Missouri; Lucy Lee, B. A., Kentucky College for Women, Kentucky; Clarence J. Settles, B. L., Westminster College, Missouri; Oscar L. Olson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Normal student.—Hattie L. Deem, Jackson High School, Mississippi.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.; M. Edetha Williams, B. A.; Grace D. Ely; Maud H. Peet.
Instructor in art and manual training.—Ida M. Parr.
Instructor in cooking and sewing.—Agnes Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.
Attending physician.—Harry H. Donnally, M. D.
Matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Matron, Kendall School, boys.—Mrs. E. A. Frey.
Matron, Kendall School, girls.—Harriet Van Deventer.
Boys' supervisor.—George W. Harlow.
Girls' supervisor.—Elizabeth M. Paul.
Gardener.—Edward Mangum.
Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Health	5
Changes in the corps of officers and teachers	5
Course of instruction	5
Lectures	6
Finances	6
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	8
Inventory of property	9
Occupations of graduates	9
Conference of superintendents and principals	10
Exercises of Presentation Day	10
Presentation of candidates for degrees	10
Conferring of degrees	10
Catalogue of students and pupils	11
Regulations	13

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1913.

SIR: The number of pupils and students remaining in the institution July 1, 1912, was 92; admitted during the year, 39; admitted for the school year 1913–14, 55; total, 186 (102 males, 84 females). From July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, there were under instruction 72 males and 59 females, a total of 131, of whom 77 have been in the collegiate department, representing 24 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 54 in the primary department. Of these, 38 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year 27 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1912, including those admitted for the school year 1913–14, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Excellent health has prevailed during the year among the students and pupils. There have been two cases of measles. One operation for the removal of tonsils was successfully performed. All new pupils and students were carefully examined on entrance to discover serious physical disturbances. All regular employees engaged in the institution dairy work were carefully examined and found in excellent health.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Mr. W. H. Arras, physical director, has resigned to take up other lines of work and has been succeeded by Mr. Julius J. Heimark.

Mr. Melville Ballard, a successful teacher for over 40 years in the Kendall School and the first graduate of our collegiate department, died in December, 1912. His position was filled temporarily by Mrs. George Landick and has now been filled by the appointment of Miss Grace D. Ely, an experienced teacher from the Maryland School for the Deaf. Miss Elizabeth Palmer has resigned, and Miss Maud H. Peet, of the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, has been appointed instructor to fill her position. Mrs. C. A. R. Crossley has been succeeded by Mrs. E. A. Frey as matron of the Kendall School boys.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction has been carried out as reported last year. There is a growing demand for work in agriculture, poultry raising, dairying, and chemistry from the young men of the college and for

domestic science from the young women. Not many of our graduates can hope to obtain positions as teachers of the deaf, because of the increasing demand for hearing teachers.

Instruction in the above subjects has been given as well as possible with the limited means at our command. A small increase in our appropriation is asked for to provide for a regular instructor in agriculture, and for the maintenance of the increasing number of students. Regular work in domestic science should be provided for at an early day for the young women of the college.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Origin of the French Language, by Vice President Fay.
Daniel Webster, by Dr. Draper.
Student Life at Oxford, by Prof. Day.
Some Recent Changes in China, by Prof. A. B. Fay.
Magnitudes, by Prof. Allison.
William the Silent, by Miss Peet.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

How Our Laws are Made, by Mr. Steed.
Ben Hur, by Mr. McClure.
The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by Mr. Driggs.
Evangeline, by Mr. Heimark.
David Livingstone, by Miss McCue.
Florence Nightingale, by Miss Lee.

FINANCES.

Receipts and expenses, July 1, 1912–June 30, 1913.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Commissary department:		
Wages		$4,835.21
Provisions		11,420.17
Ice		522.64
Supplies		675.90
Equipment		907.06
Sundries		21.08
Board	$35.00	
Total	35.00	18,382.06
Administration:		
Salaries		3,231.33
Supplies		163.84
Communication services		571.56
Freight and express		54.69
Printing		155.02
Auditing and account books		452.75
Equipment		59.16
Sundries		58.70
Total		4,747.05
Grounds:		
Wages		3,600.02
Supplies		307.65
Equipment		62.74
Sundries		433.93
Total		4,404.34

Receipts and expenses, July 1, 1912–June 30, 1913—Continued.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Laundry:		
Wages		$1,194.89
Supplies		217.79
Equipment		176.43
Sundries		4.25
Total		1,593.36
Farm:[1]		
Wages		2,196.74
Feed		1,714.24
Plants and seed		135.23
Live stock		1,415.50
Equipment		388.23
Repairs		1,955.35
Sundries		378.82
Fruit and vegetables	$63.74	
Milk	325.72	
Live stock	667.92	
Poultry and eggs	18.72	
Sundries	55.08	
Total	1,131.18	8,181.81
Gallaudet College:		
Salaries		21,023.29
Wages		910.34
Supplies		189.89
Equipment		944.64
Medical expenses		517.51
Sundries		54.75
Total		23,640.42
Garage:		
Wages		611.60
Supplies		170.01
Equipment		1,323.87
Sundries		81.24
Total		2,186.72
Library and laboratory:		
Books		264.74
Apparatus and supplies		130.48
Equipment		108.79
Sundries		8.30
Total		512.31
Repairs:		
Wages		4,535.28
Supplies		3,642.68
Equipment		29.45
Contracts		3,504.91
Total		11,712.32
Kendall School:		
Salaries		9,222.53
Wages		430.94
Supplies		570.02
Equipment		509.86
Medical expenses		218.28
Sundries		58.11
Total		11,009.74
Light, heat, and power:		
Wages		1,033.34
Gas and illuminating oil		1,195.70
Coal		2,701.43
Supplies		251.83
Equipment		15.51
Sundries		.75
Total		5,198.56

[1] In addition the commissary department received produce valued as follows: Meat, $847.98; poultry and eggs, $147.29; vegetables, $374.01; milk, $3,050.40.

Receipts and expenses, July 1, 1912–June 30, 1913—Continued.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Sundries:		
Traveling		$327.61
Student advances, expenses		357.56
Student advances, receipts	$325.73	
Sundry expenses		47.25
Sundry receipts	403.33	
Total	729.06	732.42
Receipts:		
United States appropriation	83,593.96	
Tuition	6,015.00	
Total	89,608.96	
Grand total	91,504.20	92,301.11
Cash on hand July 1, 1912	1,262.55	
Cash on hand July 1, 1913		465.64
Total	92,766.75	92,766.75

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries, and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $82,250.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements and roadways within the grounds, $7,500.

For the removal of the college women's dormitory and the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a new dormitory to replace it, and for necessary repairs to walks and grading of grounds adjacent to said dormitory, $85,000.

For special repairs and improvements in the lighting, heating, and power plant and system, $21,000.

Our central heating and lighting plant has been in operation 10 years. When it was built the old piping and fixtures in the various buildings, some of which have been in use for over 30 years, were hooked up to the new mains. The installation of new piping and of the vacuum system would add greatly to the efficiency of the plant and decrease the cost of fuel. At present there is no provision for a central hot-water heating system, which would be a more economical and efficient manner of supplying hot water than the present separate and independent plants in various buildings.

One of our dormitories, two school buildings, and the dairy barn are not fully supplied at present with electric light and power, though the plant is capable of furnishing enough current to do this.

Twenty-one thousand dollars is asked for to bring our power and heating plant up to date, supply power and light at our farm, install central hot-water heating, the vacuum system, and complete the wiring and lighting of recitation buildings and dormitories. All these changes would add both to the economy and efficiency of operation of the plant.

The pressing need for a new dormitory for our college women has been set forth in former reports. This need is now greatly increased. The building now in use is overcrowded, in poor repair, and very dangerous in case of fire. The immediate replacement of this dormitory with a modern structure is the most urgent need of our institution.

Nearly all the buildings of the institution are old. With the increased cost of labor and material, and the urgent need for improvement of fences, walks, and roads, the sum of $5,000 for special repairs and improvements granted during the past few years is not sufficient, and an increase of $2,500 is asked for.

In the past three years the increase of students and pupils in the institution has been about 30 per cent. The increase in prices of food, materials, labor, etc., has been 5 to 10 per cent. The increase in our appropriations for current expenses and repairs in that time has been less than 2 per cent.

A very reasonable increase of $3,500 in current expenses to provide for additional instruction and maintenance of the largely increased number of students was asked for for the fiscal year now passing. This increase was not granted. In consequence it will be hardly possible to avoid a deficiency during the present fiscal year. As a still larger number of students may be expected next year, an increase of $3,500 in current expenses will undoubtedly be necessary, and the estimate for this has been submitted.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

An inventory of all movable property of the institution except linen and crockery was completed during the year. A new and more complete inventory for the fiscal year 1913–14 has been begun.

OCCUPATIONS OF GRADUATES.

An investigation of the occupations of the 355 young men and women who have received degrees from our advanced department, Gallaudet College, between its opening in 1864 and July 1, 1912, shows the following interesting result:

College professors	2	Cabinet makers	2
Principals	4	Typists	2
Teachers	102	Bakers	2
Married (women)	36	Poultry men	1
Farmers	29	Sculptor	1
Printers	27	Painter	1
Civil service employees	12	Real estate dealer	1
Supervisors	9	Electrician	1
Clerks	9	Dentist	1
Deceased	33	Dental student	1
Editors or publishers	5	Inspector	1
Missionaries to the deaf	8	Coal dealer	1
Chemists	4	Lawyer	1
Insurance clerks	3	Microscopist	1
Architects	2	Lumberman	1
Artists	2	Unknown or unreported	28
Seamstresses	2		
Lithographers	2	Total	355

Besides these graduates there have been many other students who have not completed the course, but whose attendance for a year or more has broadened and strengthened their lives.

CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

The Tenth Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf was held at the Indiana School for the Deaf, Indianapolis, Indiana, from Friday, June 27, to Tuesday, July 1, 1913.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf was represented by President Hall, Vice President Fay and Prof. Day. President Hall and Vice President Fay presented papers.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the College was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 7.

Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D., offered the opening prayer.

The orations, delivered by members of the graduating class, were as follows:

Practical Idealism, by Michael Lapides, Connecticut.
Some Tendencies of American Literature, by Jesse Wilbur Gledhill, Pennsylvania.
The Other Side of the Question, by Mary Helen Burns, Pennsylvania.
Somehow Good, by Grover Cleveland Farquhar, Texas.

Candidates for degrees were presented by Prof. Day; Dr. Edward A. Fay, vice president of the college; and President Hall, as follows:

For the degree of master of arts.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

Julius J. Heimark, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Clara Anne Lee, B. S., Caldwell College, Kentucky.
William Crooks McClure, B. A., Central University, Kentucky.
Mary Hughes McCue, B. A., Synodical College, Missouri.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Mary Helen Burns.
Grover Cleveland Farquhar.
Jesse Wilbur Gledhill.
Eugene Hogle.
Frederick Henry Hughes.
Michael Lapides.
Clarence Otto Harold Linde.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Cora Agnes Denton.
John Clarence Clesson.

NORMAL STUDENT.

Burton Wells Driggs, Utah State Normal School, Utah.

James H. Gore, LL. D., addressed the candidates on "Preparation for the Idle Hour."

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 18, 1913, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of Presentation Day upon all the candidates who had complied with the requirements of the faculty.

Miss Jennie F. Susman was presented with a certificate for two and eight-ninths years' work in the college.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PERCIVAL HALL,
President.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- Florence Harper.[1]

Arkansas:
- A. W. Patterson.

California:
- Edith Nelson.

Colorado:
- John C. Clesson.
- F. D. Gilbert.[1]
- John Daniels.[1]

Connecticut:
- Walter C. Rockwell.
- Michael Lapides.
- James Sullivan.

District of Columbia:
- Wallace Edington.
- Henry J. Stegemerten.
- Morton Galloway.
- Fannie Hoke.
- Ulen Lynch.

Florida:
- H. S. Austin.[1]

Idaho:
- Clifford M. Thompson.

Illinois:
- Monica McAvoy.[1]

Iowa:
- Leonard Rendall.
- Arthur Rasmusson.
- Fern Herrinton.
- Grace Evans.
- Hugh S. Courter.
- Mabel Pearson.
- Charles J. Schmidt.
- H. Dobson.[1]

Kansas:
- Dora Campbell.
- Ralph Decker.
- Edward S. Foltz.
- Fred Moore.
- Cora A. Denton.
- Ethel Wickham.
- Ruth Atkins.
- Melvin Davidson.
- Leroy Davis.
- Elpha Pope.
- W. L. Carrier.[1]
- G. C. Harmes.[1]

Kentucky:
- Ashland Martin.
- Katherine Martin.
- Amy Fowler.

Maryland:
- William F. Miller.

Minnesota:
- John M. Jacobson.

Mississippi:
- Fred P. Armstrong.
- L. S. Pearson.
- Lilly Gwin.

Missouri:
- Jennie F. Susman.
- Russell R. Shannon.
- Dorothy Pfaff.[1]

Montana:
- Wallace Gibson.

Nebraska:
- Vernon Butterbaugh.
- Ruia Burt.
- Eugene Hogle.
- Stacia Kuta.
- Frank Andrewjeski.
- Gladys Clark.
- Scott Cuscaden.
- Emil Hladik.
- Charles Marshall.
- Ellen Pearson.
- Oscar Treuke.
- Ella M. Cowen.[1]
- Bessie Lewis.
- H. Newman.[1]
- E. Fry.[1]
- Joseph Jelinek.[1]

New York:
- Margaret Sherman.
- Frederick F. Fancher.
- Clinton B. F. Ensworth.
- Sarah Tredwell.[1]
- Henry J. Pulver.[1]

North Carolina:
- Oscar Hunter.
- L. W. Alderman.
- Emma C. Brady.[1]
- Maline Parker.
- Edith S. Boggs.[1]
- Sallie R. Morrison.[1]
- Irene L. Hamilton.[1]
- Ophelia E. Zachary.

North Dakota:
- Philip A. Heupel.[1]

Ohio:
- Ruth Knox.
- Frances Rumsey.
- Paul S. Smith.[1]
- Edward M. Hetzel.[1]
- Ross Mohr.[1]
- H. C. Volp.[1]
- Willard McConnell.[1]

Oklahoma:
- Ethel Harold.[1]
- Maude Hazzard.
- Guard S. Price.[1]

Ontario:
- L. E. Johnson.
- Elsie Burk.

Oregon:
- Lilly Mokko.[1]

Pennsylvania:
- Mary H. Burns.
- Hume L. Battiste.
- J. Wilbur Gledhill.
- Frederick H. Hughes.

[1] Admitted for the school year 1913–14.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS—Continued

IN THE COLLEGE—Continued.

Pennsylvania—Continued.
- W. G. Durian.
- Rebecca Rosenstein.
- Curtin Wilhelm
- Louise Sadelmyer.

South Dakota:
- Edward Dore, jr.
- Flossie Hoisington.
- Marie E. Johnson.
- Genevieve Schachte.

Texas:
- Grover C. Farquhar.

Utah:
- Alfred C. Keeley, jr.
- Kate Orr Keeley.
- Ray Wenger.[1]
- Arthur Wenger.[1]
- Lillian Soderberg.[1]

Virginia:
- Winning McInturff.

Washington:
- Elsie T. Peterson.
- Mabel Scanlon.
- Arthur B. Classen.
- Frank H. Thompson.
- J. E. Skoglund.[1]
- Ethel M. Gregory.[1]
- Kenneth G. Willman.[1]
- W. B. Mellis.[1]
- Bessie Maguire.[1]
- Mary E. Loveall.[1]
- N. Carl Garrison.[1]

West Virginia:
- Narcissa Watts.
- Lulu Watts.
- Roxie Wickline.

Wisconsin:
- Harold Linde.
- Dorothy Conover.[1]
- Flora Toombs.[1]

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Alabama:
- James Johnson.

Delaware:
- Robert Johnston.
- Harry Miller.
- Edward Lynch.
- Ida Ellingsworth.
- Florence Johnson.
- Ellen McCabe.
- Olivia Peterson.
- Pearl Roberts.
- Mabel M. Sines.

District of Columbia:
- Raymond Allen.
- Benjamin Beaver.
- Antonio Cichino.
- Frank Berman.
- Morton W. Galloway.
- Chas. R. Gardner.
- William A. Gray.
- Frederick D. Hill.
- R. Emmit Kenny.
- William U. Lynch.
- John C. Miller.
- Lee Minter.
- Cecil Moore.
- James Nash.
- Luis Pucci.
- Francis E. Ridgeway.
- Reuben Edwin Rouzee.
- Carlisle Scott.
- Leonard Stark.
- Charles Sullivan.
- Harry Turner.
- Robert Werdig.
- Annie Ball.
- Mabel Bostwick.
- Alice Covington.
- Elsie Dunn.
- Eleanor Gleason.
- Frances Goetz.
- Elsi Hutchins.

District of Columbia—Continued.
- Fannie Hoke.
- Effie Iddings.
- Agnes Moore.
- Mildred Miller.
- Annie P. Neitzey.
- Virgie O'Neil.
- Rosie Norcia.
- Pearl J. Pearson.
- Florence Reed.
- Sophia Stansbury
- Florence Young.

Illinois:
- John Cordano.[1]

Iowa:
- Fern Jamison.[1]

Montana:
- Wallace Gibson.

New Mexico:
- Helen Dwyer.
- Irene Dwyer.

North Carolina:
- Robert Bulluck.

Ohio:
- Norbert Pilliod.

Pennsylvania:
- Curtin Wilhelm.

South Carolina:
- Olen Edwards.[1]

Texas:
- Alma Wheeler.

West Virginia:
- Hope Ormsby.
- Lulu Watts.
- Roxie Wickline.

Ontario:
- Elsie Burk.

Saskatchewan:
- Rachel Stevenson.

Wales:
- Willie John Davies.

[1] Admitted for the school year 1913-14.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 29th of December and closing the next to the last Friday in March; the third beginning the following Monday and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacation is from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. Pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacation and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $350 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing and extraordinary medical attention, and all in the college except clothing, books, and extraordinary medical attendance.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, so far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel service on Sunday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1914

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1914

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.
President.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, Esq.
Treasurer.—Geo. X. McLanahan, Esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee; Hon. William E. Humphrey, Member of Congress from Washington; Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of Connecticut; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. Francis W. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, Esq., Theodore W. Noyes, Esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, Esq., of New York; the president and secretary of the institution.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.
Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward Allen Fay, M. A., Ph. D., Sc. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.[1]
Professor of English and history.—John Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles Russell Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of physics and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Assistant professor of mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructor in English and in charge of the college women.—Elizabeth Peet.
Librarian and instructor in English and mathematics.—Helen Northrop, B. A.
Physical director and instructor in natural science.—Julius J. Heimark, M. A.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.
Instructor in agriculture.—Harley D. Drake, B. A.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION AND NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.
Instructors.—Lyman Steed, M. A.; Annie E. Jameson; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.
Normal Fellows.—Frances McKee, B. A., Synodical College, Missouri; Josie E. Sims, Kentucky College for Women, Danville.
Normal students.—Julia P. Dougherty, Englewood High School, Illinois; Russell Moore, Chase High School, Kansas; C. Freeman Rice, Baguilo School, Philippine Islands.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.
Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.
Instructors.—Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.; Edetha Williams, B. A.; Grace D. Ely; Mary Burch.
Instructor in art and manual training.—Grace Stone.
Instructor in cooking and sewing.—Agnes Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.
Attending physician.—Harry H. Donnally, M. D.
Dentist.—J. A. Taylor, D. D. S.
Matron Gallaudet College.—Mary Helen Ferris.
Matron Kendall School.—Harriet Van Deventer.
Boys' matron Kendall School.—Rose E. Bramble.
Boys' supervisor.—Norman Hicks.
Girls' supervisor.—Mrs. Cora V. Troup.
Gardener.—Edward Mangum.
Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A.

[1] Died Nov. 8, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Officers of the institution	2
Health	5
Changes in the corps of officers and teachers	5
Course of instruction	6
Lectures	6
Finances	6
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	9
Exercises of presentation day	9
Conferring of degrees	10
Alumni celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Gallaudet College	10
Convention of American instructors of the deaf	11
Addresses delivered on presentation day	12
Address of Emeritus President E. M. Gallaudet	12
Address of President Hall	14
Address by Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, University of Virginia	16
Address of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Franklin K. Lane, to the alumni and students of Gallaudet College, June 22, 1914	18
Catalogue of students by States	21
In the college	21
In the Kendall School	22
Regulations	23

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1914.

SIR: The number of deaf pupils and students remaining in the institution July 1, 1913, was 96; admitted during the year, 57; total, 153; admitted for the school year 1914–15, 76. From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914, there were under instruction 86 males and 67 females; a total of 153, of whom 108 have been in the collegiate department, representing 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada; and 45 in the primary department. Of these, 75 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year, 36 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1913, including those admitted for the school year 1914–15, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Excellent health has prevailed during the year among the students and pupils of the institution. The institution physician performed one operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, and examined very carefully all new students and pupils on entrance to discover any dangerous physical conditions.

During the fiscal year to be ended June 30, 1915, the services of a dentist will be employed to give special attention to the dental needs of all the students and pupils. It is believed that this will have a beneficial effect upon the general health of all.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Rev. John W. Chickering, for 25 years an active member of the faculty of Gallaudet College, but for several years past retired, died November 8, 1913.

In response to the large demand for regular instruction in agriculture, Mr. Harley D. Drake, a graduate of Gallaudet College, formerly teacher in the Nebraska school, and for the past three years in charge of our institution farm and dairy, has been appointed instructor in agriculture in the college for the coming year.

Mrs. Mary E. Schenck, our matron, has resigned, and her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Mary Helen Ferris.

Miss Maud H. Peet, teacher in the Kendall School, has resigned, and her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Mary A. Burch, an experienced teacher.

Miss Ida M. Parr, instructor in art and manual training in the Kendall School, has resigned to take up work elsewhere. Her place

has been filled by the appointment of Miss Grace Stone, a graduate of the Oswego Manual Training School.

Mr. George W. Harlow, boys' supervisor in the Kendall School, and Miss Elizabeth Paul, girls' supervisor in the Kendall School, have resigned to accept more advantageous positions. Their places have been filled by Mr. Norman Hicks and Mrs. Cora V. Troup, respectively.

Mrs. E. A. Frey, matron of the Kendall School boys, has resigned, and her position has been filled by Miss Rose E. Bramble.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction has been carried out as reported in the fifty-sixth annual report. Eight young men pursued special courses in chemistry under the professor of natural science, and 18 young men took a course in agriculture under the institution farmer. One young lady did special work in library cataloguing under our librarian. The demand for this kind of work is expected to increase in the future, and provision should be made for work in additional practical lines. Among the subjects which should assist our students in a practical way are business methods, mechanical drawing and designing, and domestic science.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

College Life Fifty Years Ago	Vice President Fay.
The Israel of the Alps	Dr. Hotchkiss.
The Battle of Bennington	Dr. Draper.
Some Facts in Regard to Radium	Dr. Ely.
First Aid	Prof. Day.
Cyrano de Bergerac	Prof. Fay.
The Panama Canal	Prof. Allison.
The Life Work of Isaac Lewis Peet	Miss Peet.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

The Panama Canal	Mr. Settles.
An American Hero and Heroine	Miss Deem.
The Prince and the Pauper	Miss Fulkerson.
Rip Van Winkle	Miss Lee.
American History Stories	Mr. Steed.

FINANCES.

Receipts and expenses.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries		$5,130.39
Milk		8.35
Meats	$110.46	5,491.53
Groceries	6.19	3,038.68
Fruit and vegetables		1,724.10
Dairy produce	.74	1,879.29
Bread and crackers	.20	1,410.25
Fish		298.30
Prepared desserts		437.70
Ice		449.75
Supplies	.45	894.61
Equipment	.75	645.75
Sundries	1.00	55.33
Board	1.90	
Total	120.79	21,464.03

	Receipts.	Expenses.
ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE.		
Salaries		$6,658.78
Supplies		204.94
Equipment		177.96
Communication service	$54.82	705 92
Printing		249.22
Auditing and account books		386.55
Sundries	1.35	12.22
Total	56.17	8,485.59
GROUNDS.		
Salaries		3,230.02
Supplies	13.70	550.60
Equipment	2.00	125.75
Teaming		485.13

Receipts and expenses—Continued.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
GROUNDS—continued.		
Board and care of horses		$9.00
Sundries	$57.88	70.00
Total	73.58	4,470.50
LAUNDRY.		
Salaries		1,198.39
Supplies		176.30
Equipment		21.45
Sundries		1.75
Total		1,397.89
FARM.[1]		
Salaries		2,382.21
Feed		1,868.42
Plants and seeds		82.38
Supplies	6.00	297.46
Live stock	7.50	1,872.00
Equipment		74.75
Care of live stock		91.07
Teaming		40.83
Repairs	5.60	523.63
Sundries		75.30
Milk	488.09	
Fruit and vegetables	24.61	
Poultry and eggs	46.65	
Live stock	1,034.81	
Sundries	25.65	
Total	1,628.91	7,308.05
GALLAUDET COLLEGE.		
Salaries		20,251.14
Library supplies and equipment		244.63
Laboratory supplies and equipment		199.72
Supplies	.80	233.54
Equipment	2.25	1,015.32
Medical expenses	100.10	591.25
Sundries		108.65
Total	103.15	22,644.25
NORMAL.		
Salaries		1,426.34
GARAGE.		
Salaries		647.00
Gasoline and oil	1.80	124.22
Supplies		210.69
Equipment		91.75
GARAGE—continued.		
Repairs		$330.07
Sundries		5.50
Total	$1.80	1,409.23
IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS, AND REPAIRS.		
Salaries		3,069.45
Materials and supplies	30.63	2,229.62
Equipment	.50	52.20
Contracts	1.85	3,771.24
Total	32.98	9,122.51
KENDALL SCHOOL.		
Salaries		8,722.86
Supplies	6.28	539.80
Equipment		461.29
Medical expenses	7.62	397.14
Sundries	40.00	93.45
Total	53.90	10,214.54
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER.		
Salaries		1,276.50
Coal		3,751.24
Gas	25.20	1,449.19
Supplies		203.15
Equipment		122.09
Sundries		33.10
Total	25.20	6,835.27
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Traveling		173.94
Student merchandise		438.09
Presents, subscriptions, and advances	60.00	67.20
Sundries		19.45
United States appropriations	86,400.00	
Tuition, Gallaudet College	1,949.25	
Tuition, Kendall School	4,625.00	
Equipment, produce, and jun. sold	85.44	
Student merchandise	532.97	
Sundries	582.94	200.00
Total	94,235.60	898.68
Total receipts	96,342.08	
Total expenses		95,676.88
Cash on hand July 1, 1913	465.64	
Cash on hand June 30, 1913		1,130.84
Grand total	96,807.72	96,807.72

[1] In addition, the housekeeping department received produce valued at $4,123.78, as follows: Milk, $3,245.67; meat, $478.89; fruit and vegetables, $235.27; dairy products, $163.95.

Statement of the treasurer for the 18 months ending June 30, 1914.

GENERAL FUND.

1913.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	$548.02
	By 3 Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. coupons, at $25	75.00
	By 12 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. coupons, at $22.50	270.00
	By 3 Columbia Railway Co. coupons, at $12.50	37.50
	By 6 months' interest to June 30, 1913, on balance in Union Trust Co	11.32

1913.			
Jan.	1.	By 6 months' interest to Dec. 31, 1913, on balance in Union Trust Co	$14.35
		By 6 months' interest to June 30, 1914, on balance in Union Trust Co	11.57
			967.76
Jan.	29.	To American Surety Co. of New York, premium on bond of treasurer to Mar. 19, 1914	25.00
Apr.	5.	To Union Trust Co., rent of safe deposit box to Apr. 6, 1914	4.00
Dec.	31.	To G. X. McLanahan, bookkeeping expenses, treasurer's office, from Jan. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913	50.00
1914.			
Feb.	26.	To American Surety Co. of New York, premium on bond of treasurer to Mar. 19, 1915	25.00
Apr.	3.	To Union Trust Co., rent of safe deposit box to Apr. 6, 1915	4.00
June	30.	To balance	859.76
			967.76

MANUAL LABOR FUND.

1913.			
Jan.	1.	By balance	$335.00
		By 12 Southern Railway Co. coupons, at $25	300.00
		By 3 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. coupons, at $22.50	67.50
			702.50
1914.			
Feb.	17.	To Percival Hall, to apply to salaries of teachers	314.60
June	30.	To balance	387.90
			702.50

MEMORIAL ART FUND.

1913.			
Jan.	1.	By balance	$128.18
		By 6 United States 1898 coupons, at $0.75	4.50
		By 3 Washington Railway & Electric Co. coupons, at $10	30.00
			162.68
1914.			
June	30.	To balance	162.68

Summary of balances June 30, 1914.

General fund	$859.76
Manual labor fund	387.90
Memorial art fund	162.68
Total	1,410.34

List of securities held by George X. McLanahan, treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

Four Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of 1892; par value, $1,000; principal due March 1, 1992; interest due March and September coupons, $22.50 each; bonds Nos. 8170, 18518, 5165, 20910 registered April 2, 1904.

One Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bond of 1899; par value, $1,000; principal due July 1, 1929; interest due January and July; coupons, $25; bond No. 386 not registered.

One Columbia Railway Co. of the District of Columbia 5 per cent extended mortgage gold bond, dated December, 1898, par value, $500; principal due October 1, 1914; interest due April and October; coupons, $12.50; bond No. 812 not registered.

MANUAL LABOR FUND.

One Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. general mortgage 4½ per cent bond of 1892; par value, $1,000; principal due March 1, 1992; interest due March and September; coupons, $22.50; bond No. 22079 registered April 2, 1904.

Four Southern Railway Co., first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds of October 2, 1894; par value, $1,000; principal due July 1, 1994; interest due January and July; coupons, $25 each; bond No. 5136 registered April 2, 1904; bond No. 37387 registered January 18, 1904; bond No. 37386 registered January 18, 1904; bond No. 22274 registered January 18, 1904.

MEMORIAL ART FUND.

One Washington Railway & Electric Co. consolidated mortgage 4 per cent 50-year gold bond; par value, $500; principal due December 1, 1951; interest due June and December; coupons, $10; bond No. 17027, dated March 1, 1902, not registered.

One United States 3 per cent loan of 1898; par value, $100; principal due August, 1918; interest due February, May, August, and November; coupons, $0.75; bond No. 49170 not registered.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $83,750.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $6,000.

For the removal of the college women's dormitory and the construction, equipment, and furnishing a new dormitory to replace it, and for necessary repairs to walks and grading of grounds adjacent to said dormitory, $90,000.

A small increase is asked for the current expenses to provide for a storekeeper and for other changes in salaries. No increase is asked for special repairs and improvements. The only additional item requested is for the new dormitory for our college women. The request for this dormitory has been before Congress for some time. It has been recognized by all who have examined into the condition of the building used at present as a most necessary improvement at our institution. The building now in use for housing the young deaf women of our college is the oldest of our buildings, is in poor repair, is overcrowded, and dangerous in case of fire.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the collegiate department was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 6. Rev. John Brittain Clark, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, in which the inaugural exercises at the opening of the college in 1864 were held, offered the opening prayer. Short historical addresses were made by Emeritus President Gallaudet and President Hall. Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, gave an address on "Some of the Distinctive Assets of Gallaudet College." The orations given by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Feasts of Judah, by Rebecca Helen Rosenstein, of Pennsylvania.
One of California's Gems, by Edith Mabel Nelson, of California.
Specialization, by Lawrence Erle Johnson, of Ontario, Canada.

Candidates for degrees were presented by Dr. C. R. Ely, Vice President Gray, and President Hall, as follows:

For the degree of master of arts.

Frederick Henry Hughes, B. A., 1913, Gallaudet College.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

Helen Bulkley Fulkerson, B. L., Lexington College, Missouri.
Lucy Lee, B. A., Kentucky College for Women, Danville.
Clarence Jacob Settles, B. L., Westminster College, Missouri.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Walter Goreth Durian.
William Oscar Hunter.
Lawrence Erle Johnson.
Edith Mabel Nelson.
Rebecca Helen Rosenstein.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Alpha William Patterson.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Dora Campbell.

NORMAL STUDENT.

Hattie Lula Deem, Jackson High School, Mississippi.

The degree of master of arts was conferred upon three graduates of the college, as follows:

Peter Niklas Peterson, B. A., 1898, Gallaudet College.
Margaret Mary Leveck, B. A., 1909, Gallaudet College.
Leslie Andrew Elmer, B. A., 1911, Gallaudet College.

Dean William A. Wilbur, of the George Washington University, addressed the candidates on "The Development of Duty in Human Life."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Herbert C. Merrill, a graduate of the college and missionary to the deaf in Washington, D. C.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 12, 1914, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, except that in the case of Miss Edith Ruth Knox deficiencies were made up and the degree of bachelor of letters granted; in the cases of Miss Dora Campbell and Mr. Alpha William Patterson deficiencies were made up and the degree of bachelor of arts granted to each.

Miss Helen Bulkley Fulkerson, of the normal department, being obliged to return home before the completion of her course, the granting of her degree was deferred.

ALUMNI CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

From June 22 to June 25 a reunion of former students and graduates of the college was held at Kendall Green to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the collegiate department of the institution.

On April 8, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed an act giving to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf the right to confer college

degrees. Since that time over 900 students have been enrolled in the collegiate department, and about 350 have received college degrees. At the reunion nearly 250 of the former students and graduates assembled for appropriate exercises at Kendall Green. Addresses of welcome were given by Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Emeritus President Gallaudet, and President Hall.

Honorary degrees were presented by Emeritus President Gallaudet as follows:

Doctor of science:
James Henry Logan, of the class of 1869.
Olof Hanson, of the class of 1886.
Doctor of divinity:
Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, of the class of 1885.
Rev. James Henry Cloud, of the class of 1886.
Doctor of letters:
Samuel Gaston Davidson, of the class of 1885.
Joseph Schuyler Long, of the class of 1889.
Master of arts:
Miss Laura C. Sheridan, of the Illinois school.
Mrs. Sylvia Chapin Balis, of the Ontario school.

Papers expressing appreciation of the work of the collegiate department and its influence for good on the deaf people of the United States and other countries were presented by Dr. J. R. Dobyns, superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf; by Dr. Robert Patterson, principal of the Ohio School for the Deaf; by Mrs. Sylvia Chapin Balis, of the Ontario School for the Deaf; and by Rev. Francis Maginn, missionary to the deaf in Ireland.

A resolution was passed urging the extension of technical instruction in the collegiate department. This gathering of educated deaf people from all parts of the United States was one of the most notable in the history of the world, representing as it did a great body of educated, self-supporting deaf men and women, whom the United States once assisted on the road to success through the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and who now represent many professions, successful homes, and helpful citizenship.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

The nineteenth meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at the Virginia School for the Deaf at Staunton from June 25 to July 1, inclusive. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf was represented on the program by President Hall, Dr. Charles R. Ely, Dr. Amos G. Draper, Mr. Harley D. Drake, Miss Sarah H. Porter, Miss Elizabeth Peet, and Mr. Lyman Steed. There were also in attendance at the meeting, from our institution, Emeritus President Gallaudet, Vice President Fay, Dr. John B. Hotchkiss, Miss Helen B. Fay, Prof. A. B. Fay, Prof. H. E. Day, and Miss Agnes Suman. Emeritus President Gallaudet was unanimously reelected to the office of president of the convention. Prof. Herbert E. Day served as secretary of the meeting, and President Percival Hall was elected to the vice presidency for the term of 1914–1917.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PERCIVAL HALL,
President.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON PRESENTATION DAY, MAY 6, 1914.

ADDRESS OF EMERITUS PRESIDENT E. M. GALLAUDET.

The Prenatal History of the College.

I have been asked to tell how it came about that the college for the deaf was authorized and sustained by the Congress of the United States. I have hesitated to do this, because the story necessarily required much allusion to myself, and I have not wished to seem to make my part prominent. And so I must ask those who hear to believe that I have no desire to magnify my office, but wish only to have the facts of history known, with sincere thanks to the helping Providence, which enabled me to bring about the establishment of an institution which has proved a benefaction to many worthy young people.

As I was about to graduate from the Hartford High School, at the age of 14, a prominent business man offered me a position which I was very eager to take. My father objected on account of my youth, and said he wished to give me a college education, and that he hoped I might be disposed to be a teacher of the deaf. His suggestion did not appeal to me, and I assured him my ambition was to be a business man and amass a fortune. He said that if I must go into business he hoped I would not be a banker, as he regarded that profession as narrowing to the mind.

A few weeks later my father died, and I was left to make my way in the world. Very shortly after my father's death the president of a bank in Hartford offered me a position, which I accepted in spite of what my father had said as to the narrowing influence of banking.

Continuing in the bank three years, I came to realize the justice of my father's judgment and resigned my position to enter college.

Before the completion of my college course I was offered a position as instructor in the school for the deaf, which my father had founded 40 years before, and took up with enthusiasm the work my father hoped I would engage in.

Among my colleagues in the school for the deaf there was a man a a few years older than myself, with whom I became intimate and with whom I often talked of the possibility of establishing, somewhere, a college for the deaf. We agreed that as soon as some wealthy person could be found who would furnish the requisite endowment we would undertake the organization of the much to be desired college.

When I had been connected with the Hartford School for the Deaf but a little more than a year I received a letter from the Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, D. C., formerly Postmaster General, asking me if I would accept the superintendency of a school for the deaf and the blind of the District of Columbia, which had already been chartered by Congress.

I consulted with my friend and colleague, asking if he thought it reasonable to suppose that Congress might be disposed to allow the District school to be developed into a college. He was eager in his approval of this idea and advised me to go at once to Washington and confer with Mr. Kendall, securing, if possible, his approval and that of his co-trustees of the college plan. I went to Washington and found Mr. Kendall quite ready to second my plan. It was not long before I was in charge of the new school and I had little difficulty in securing for it the liberal support of Congress.

By a fortunate inadvertence on the part of Mr. Kendall, who drew up the charter of the Columbia Institution, no limit was set to the time during which the beneficiaries of the Government might remain under instruction. So long as they could be benefited, they might continue in the school. To start a college, therefore, it would only be necessary to add a college course of study to the curriculum of the school and carry forward such of its pupils as were capable and desirous of going further.

The Columbia Institution began its work as a primary school in 1857. In the annual report of the institution for 1862 the importance of a college for the deaf mutes of the entire country was urged, and the propriety of asking the support of Congress for such a school was shown. Two years later several of its pupils had so far advanced in scholarship as to suggest the desirability of giving them a higher course of study.

I consulted Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who was then chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and won his support to the idea of conferring collegiate powers on the Columbia Institution. I prepared a bill authorizing the institution to confer "such degrees as are usually granted and conferred in colleges," of which Senator Grimes secured the approval of his committee.

The bill was soon reported to the Senate and put upon its passage. Several Senators opposed it, claiming it was ridiculous to suppose that deaf mutes would be found capable of mastering collegiate courses of study. But Senator Grimes had the support of Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, who advocated the bill in a strong and eloquent speech, and it was passed without a negative vote.

The bill went through the House without opposition, and was signed by President Lincoln on the 8th of April, 1864.

During the session of that year Congress made an appropriation of $26,000 to enlarge the accommodations of the institution, and the college was publicly inaugurated at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in June, 1864. At this meeting the institution for the first time exercised its collegiate powers by conferring the honorary degree of master of arts on John Carlin, of New York, a deaf-mute artist of unusual intellectual power. Mr. Carlin had published articles favoring a college for the deaf, and was a poet of no mean ability. He made an eloquent address at the inauguration of the college.

In the summer of 1864 a circular was issued by the institution informing the schools throughout the country that a collegiate department would be opened in the Columbia Institution in September and inviting the attendance of pupils from the State schools. Nine young people responded to this invitation, and four pupils of the Columbia Institution were added to this number, the collegiate department thus

opening with thirteen students. One professor and one instructor were employed to teach these students, and a building on the property purchased with the appropriation of $26,000 already referred to was sufficient to accommodate the new department. The support of the students from outside the District of Columbia was provided for by scholarships given by private individuals.

President Garfield, who from the time of his advent to Congress took a lively interest in the college, alluded in an address at one of the public anniversaries to the interesting fact that Congress was willing, while the burdens of the Civil War were heavy, to authorize and support such a benevolent institution as a national college for the deaf. It is also an interesting fact that the appropriation of $26,000 was paid out of the Treasury at a time when the Capital was cut off from all communication with the outside world.

I trust it may not be presumptuous on my part to say that the events of 50 years on Kendall Green have justified the efforts put forth in the prenatal days in behalf of the college; and to express the hope that, so long as there are to be found in our country deaf young men and women capable and deserving of securing the higher education, Congress may be found willing to support the college for the deaf, which has had its favor so long.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HALL.

Historical Sketch of Gallaudet College.

The first degree in course was granted in 1866, by the National Deaf-Mute College, to Melville Ballard, who later served the institution for more than 40 years as instructor in the primary department.

In 1867, only three years after the opening of the college, the generosity of Congress toward the cause of education of the deaf was shown by the passage of a law providing for the admission to the new department of 10 students from the States and Territories on free scholarships. This number of free scholarships has gradually been increased until at the present time there are open to deserving deaf young men and women 100 free scholarships in Gallaudet College. From time to time liberal appropriations have been made by Congress, and the present buildings, including this chapel, a gymnasium, an administration building and dormitory for the young men, school building and dormitories for the primary department, a central power plant, and quarters for the officers and teachers of the institution have been provided at a total expense of over half a million dollars. Shortly after the death of the Hon. Amos Kendall his estate of some 83 acres was added to the property of the institution through subscriptions made on the earnest appeal of President Gallaudet and through a further appropriation by the Federal Government, so that now Kendall Green, named in honor of Amos Kendall, contains over 100 acres in woodland, farm, and lawns, which are used for the benefit of the students and pupils of the institution.

Some years prior to 1887 an earnest effort was made by a young deaf woman to have the college open to women students. This young woman was Miss Laura C. Sheridan, whom Gallaudet College is remembering to-day with an honorary degree of master of arts. Although

she herself never attended college, her work and that of others soon bore fruit, and in 1887 its doors were thrown open to young women. The first degree conferred upon a woman was given, in 1892, to Miss Alto May Lowman, of Maryland.

By 1890 the demand for trained hearing teachers of the deaf had become much greater than the supply, and it was therefore decided to provide a normal department in connection with the college, in which should be received young men and young women of liberal education, who could be trained in all methods of instructing the deaf, and who could be relied upon to educate properly the deaf children in the various State schools. This department was opened in 1891, and since that time has furnished to this institution a number of instructors and professors, and to the State schools for the deaf many valuable teachers. Numerous State schools for the deaf throughout the country are now having their educational work directed by the graduates of our normal department.

In 1894 the name of the collegiate department, which had been up to that time the National Deaf-Mute College, was changed in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute education in the United States, to Gallaudet College.

In 1907, in response to letters of inquiry sent out to many of our graduates, a careful revision of the curriculum was made with a view to introducing more thorough training in English, a larger variety of subjects of instruction, and the inclusion of more practical lines of work for those desiring to specialize. So that beside the ordinary work for the degree of bachelor of arts, the students are now offered work in library cataloguing, special courses in chemical analysis, and work in scientific farming.

The standard of admission to the college has been raised from time to time, but in spite of this fact the number of students has increased and there are now enrolled 113 young men and young women from 31 States of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

From the opening of the doors of the institution to college students in 1864 down to the present time there have been 359 graduates who have received the bachelor's degree; 40 have received the degree of master of arts, and 2 the degree of master of science in course. Fifty-three honorary degrees have been given and the normal department has graduated 78 young men and women, who have also received the degree of master of arts in course.

The graduates of the college have entered into many fields of work. They have become artists, insurance writers, architects, sculptors, dentists, editors, and business men, but the avenues to which the largest number have turned have been chemistry, farming, missionary work for the deaf, civil service of the United States, and teaching. Wherever they have been and whatever avenues of work they have entered, they have taken with them higher ideals of education and of life and have joined gladly and successfully in uplifting the deaf population of the United States. Not only have they done this, but, without question, by their success in spite of handicaps and by their example of courage and endeavor they have made the hearing world better for their presence in it.

ADDRESS BY PROF. C. ALPHONSO SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Some of the Distinctive Assets of Gallaudet College.

Ladies and gentlemen, Presentation Day at Gallaudet College assumes on this occasion a new significance. Hitherto Presentation Day has meant the day when the graduates are presented for their degrees. To-day it means not only the time when the graduates are presented for their degrees, but it means that Gallaudet College presents the first 50 years of its career for review and appraisal.

Fifty years, ladies and gentlemen, is not a very long time in the life of an institution, but it is long enough for that institution to attain a distinctive individuality and to reveal its distinctive worth and its distinctive ideals. I come to you to-day to bring the sincere congratulations and the hearty greetings of your sister institutions. I would congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, first on the name that this college bears. I congratulate you because at its masthead there floats the name "Gallaudet." I congratulate you because this college is the residuary legatee of all that that name connotes. I know that Shakespeare declares that names make very little difference. He himself has said, or he has made Juliet say, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I have always doubted the truth of the principle that the great dramatist here expresses. I have no doubt that the rose would emit the same odor, but I doubt whether that odor would appeal as greatly to us if, instead of being called a rose, it had always been called a cockleburr, or dock, or onion, or jimson weed. But, however it may be with flowers, it is not true with institutions. The dynamic of a great name is a priceless asset, and no one to-day, ladies and gentlemen, can question the priority or the primacy of the name "Gallaudet" in the history of those who have given their service and their lives to the instruction of the deaf. Robert Browning was once shown a group of statuary that portrayed in marble two children, Constance and Arthur Fairbairn. They were deaf and dumb, and Browning sat down and wrote these lines:

> Only the prism's obstruction shows aright
> The secret of a sunbeam, breaks its light
> Into the jewelled bow from blankest white;
> So may a glory from defect arise.

Upon you, Dr. Gallaudet, and upon your father and your brother, some of the glory wrought of defect shall forever abide.

Ladies and gentlemen, I bring you our congratulations and greetings because, in the second place, of the number and quality of the men and women who have gone out from this institution. I believe that the graduates of Gallaudet College have attained to a certain unique distinction not attained by the graduates of other institutions. It is very easy to glance at the catalogue of this college and to see, in the first place, that the graduates of this institution, in proportion to numbers, are more representative than the graduates of any other institution in America. They come from more States and Territories. It is also easy to see that they are distinguished for the high positions of usefulness and honor which they hold to-day. But that is not the distinction that I have in mind. The distinctive quality of this institution, ladies and gentlemen, is this: Your grad-

uates belong to the great brotherhood and sisterhood of those who have learned to turn stumbling blocks into stepping-stones. And there is no better definition of real education than that—to turn stumbling blocks into stepping-stones. Graduates of this institution are those who have won disciplined strength by overcoming difficulties and by surmounting obstacles. In a general way you may say, "Is that not true of all graduates?" I am afraid it is not. There is a tendency to-day to make education the mere following of the line of least resistance; but, ladies and gentlemen, nothing great, nothing noble, ever yet came from following the line of least resistance. And the graduates of this college bear the distinction that whatever else they have learned or whatever they have not learned, they have at least learned that great lesson that the highest life comes from struggle, from difficulties overcome, and from obstacles surmounted. When I look at a graduate of this college I am not thinking of the diploma that he has in his hand. I am not thinking of the four years of instruction here. I am thinking of the great principle that that graduate illustrates, because there is nothing nobler in human nature than not to evade a difficulty, not to give up to a difficulty, but to take that difficulty and make yourself stronger and better, not in spite of it, but because of it. So, ladies and gentlemen, I would bring our especial greetings to the graduates of this institution, because you have achieved the great achievement, higher than which there is none.

But there is another distinction possessed by this institution which is shared by no other institution of its kind. It is the great ideal that Gallaudet College embodies. An ideal, ladies and gentlemen, is not an idea. There is a great deal of difference between what we call ideals and what we call ideas. An idea is something that we think about. An ideal is something toward which we strive. An idea may be static, as you would call it in physics. An ideal is always dynamic. An idea is a ladder lying prone on the ground. An ideal is a ladder erect with a foot on the round. I say this institution embodies a greater ideal than has yet been embodied by any institution for the training of the deaf, for this college is the only college for the deaf in the world. This institution, and this institution alone, stands for the great ideal that there shall be given to every deaf person unlimited opportunity for self-development. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and thinker, declared that America means opportunity, and no better definition of America was ever given than that. America does mean opportunity. But it was not until 1864 that that great principle found illustration in a college for the training of the deaf. A German writer, commenting upon American literature, declares that the central note in it, the special characteristic of all our great writers, has been idealism—high and lofty idealism. And he says it is no wonder that Longfellow's poem "Excelsior" was written by an American, because the excelsior note is the dominant note in American literature.

This college, ladies and gentlemen, is "Excelsior" wrought into an institution. It stands for justice, not charity. This college, and this college alone, stands for the principle that a limitation upon one faculty shall not be a limitation upon all faculties, but rather a challenge to all faculties. It stands for the principle that the men

and women who enter here shall see before them the same shining goal that beckons to the men and women who enter other colleges. It stands for the principle that the human mind, if compassed by eternal silence, shall be compassed also by eternal truth.

To you, Mr. President, and your colaborers, I bring the hearty greeting of the University of Virginia and its sister institutions for the illustrious half century which to-day closes. And we bid you God speed as you enter to-day upon the new half century which is certain to witness greater achievements than the half century which we now call the past.

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE, TO THE ALUMNI AND STUDENTS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE, JUNE 22, 1914.

The bravest sight in all this world is a man fighting against odds.

The swimmer with his head upstream, the climber facing the storm, the soldier with his back to the wall.

The rich young man putting away the easy cup of pleasure which drugs into uselessness.

Abraham Lincoln, the tired plowboy, making the cabin fire light his path to knowledge. Helen Keller, lighting her way up out of the lonesome darkness, slowly rising, step by step, on the golden runged ladder of imagination out of a voiceless, nameless, colorless, formless, thoughtless, hideous world into one of friendship, purpose, and beauty. These are our heroes.

We envy the gifted—the swift runner, the sweet singer, the burdenless—we call them the chosen of the gods. But our hearts go out to those who are not started at the scratch, the ones who have a handicap, who know it and in whom rebellious bitterness is transformed into resolution. Their triumph makes us all proud.

And that is why we are here to-day—to rejoice with you. You have triumphed, and we wish a share in that triumph. Nature in one of her mysterious moods placed her hands upon your ears, and in so doing dared you to presume to play life's game as men and women. You took up that challenge. And now you have come home—not seeking honors, spurning sympathy, to lay the tribute of your affectionate appreciation at the feet of those who pointed out the way by which you foiled mischievous nature. Whatever your modesty, we may be permitted in our pride to say "You have made good." And those words are American for the ribbon of the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream—
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing!"—he snapt and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

Those lines are by E. R. Sill, who also wrote those exquisite lines "The fool's prayer," with which you are perhaps familiar—if not, you should be. The title given by Mr. Sill to his lines is "Opportunity," but that generalization does not fix the idea which it conveys to me; a more appropriate title would be "The Thoroughbred," for to the king's son that broken sword was a challenge. You, teachers and preachers, engineers and artists, mechanics and architects, who have by force of character linked yourselves to the world and refused to despair while there was so much as a broken sword to your hand, are the ones to whom that poem in its thought is dedicated.

A group of bold adventurers—that's what you are. Everyone with a spirit that would dare to question the sphinx, nature intended that you should not know what I am saying. But here you are, reading my thoughts as soon as they touch my lips, and perhaps earlier still. Why this refusal to accept the decree of nature? What was the spirit that made you seek to master those secrets which it apparently had not been intended should be yours? What kind of a Columbus voyage was this you took when you broke out into this new world and determined to make it your own?

Ah, perhaps what you have done is after all what all have done who "fought and toiled and ruled and loved and made this world." Your progress may be but the symbol of the progress of all civilization. The "mythical hanker after something higher" drives the adventurous ones to go forth and find some way which nature had concealed and made most hard. If she will not let us hear, we will see, and if she lays her hands upon our eyes we will make 10 eyes out of our 10 fingers.

What a world of adventure we do live in—every day, inside of ourselves, outside of ourselves, always making nature serve us willy-nilly, and all out of the intrepidity of our adventurous spirits.

Doubtless many of you saw the first public flight of an aeroplane just across the Potomac five or six years ago. Then we witnessed a triumph over the last of the three great powers. The earth was ours and the fullness thereof, the sea and all that dwelt therein. But this thin mysterious gas which enveloped us was an eternal challenge, an ever present proof of our weakness; its softest zephyr was a word of defiance. But the air is ours now—ours to use; ours to bring closer together all men, which seems to be the resolute and underlying purpose of this upward trend called civilization. Now, we can play in the heavens and make sport with the birds of the air. Yet, is this capture of the air more of a grand adventure than the capture of the fleeting word—an adventure that each one of you went upon when he first sought to make the world his against the apparent mandate of nature? And what is civilization but the recording of all such adventures, gropings, searchings, reaching out of hands? This life is worth while because nature has issued her challenge to everyone, to all mankind.

In Paris, on the boulevard which faces the tomb of Napoleon, there is a statue of Pasteur. The seated figure of the scientist crowns a marble column. On the sides of the column are four bas-reliefs—one a girl plucking grapes, another a boy tending sheep, the third a man driving oxen—all testifying to the debt the world owes to this quiet student for the driving out of diseases which threatened

the life of the grape, the sheep, and the cattle. On the front of the column is a group which should make the name of Falquiere immortal. Half risen from her couch, with haggard face, an invalid girl is leaning against her mother, who is looking up into the eyes of Pasteur with supreme gratitude, while shrinking away from these two, with back toward them and turning the corner of the pedestal, is the defeated figure of death.

The man does not live, or if he does I do not wish to know him, who can stand in the presence of those two monuments and not say in his heart "I would rather be that simple, patient man of science than the conqueror of Europe." And yet I believe Napoleon was almost as necessary to the world as he believed himself to be—a pitiless upturner of old things, who plowed the soil of nations for the upspringing of a new and stronger crop.

Pasteur, however, typifies the spirit of our new day, wherein man's mind triumphs over resisting, unwilling, terrorizing nature. Man has been dominated by his fears. His battles and his preachings and his politics have been based upon the dread of something worse that might befall him. But ours is a day of gladness, because it is the day of hope. We have shifted the fight. Instead of creating fear, we are destroying fears. Instead of adding to the burdens of those afflicted, we are lifting those burdens. Instead of rejecting those whom nature has handicapped as unfit, we are rejoicing together that none are unfit who have stout hearts.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS, BY STATES.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
- Harper, Florence.

Arkansas:
- Daves, Lula.[1]
- Patterson, Alpha W.
- Smith, James M.[1]
- Wade, Fanny.[1]

California:
- Davidson, Melvin.
- Nelson, Edith M.

Colorado:
- Braddock, Guilbert.[2]
- Burt, Ruia.
- Studt, Ada.[2]
- Vogliotti, Fred.[1]

Connecticut:
- Rockwell, Walter.
- Sullivan, James.

District of Columbia:
- Edington, Wallace D.
- Galloway, Morton.
- Hoke, Fannie.
- Lynch, Ulen.
- McAvoy, Monica.
- Stegmerten, Henry J.

Florida:
- Austin, Henry S.
- Rou, Raymond.[1]
- Townsend, William H.[2]

Idaho:
- Thompson, Clifford M.

Illinois:
- Burns, Robey S.[1]
- Peard, Forrest.[1]

Indiana:
- Schowe, Ben M.[2]

Iowa:
- Courter, Hugh S.
- Dobson, Harry.
- Evans, Grace.
- Pearson, Mabel S.
- Rasmusson, Arthur S.
- Rendall, J. Leonard, jr.
- Schmidt, Charles J.

Kansas:
- Atkins, Ruth.
- Bradshaw, Mamie.[1]
- Butterbaugh, Vernon L.
- Campbell, Dora.
- Davis, Leroy.
- Decker, Ralph.
- Dohrmann, Frank.[1]
- Ferguson, Gerald.[1]
- Foltz, Edward S.
- Harms, Geo. C.
- Jesperson, Caroline.[1]
- Moore, Frederick.
- Riley, Sylvan J.[1]
- Sawtelle, Lorraine.[1]

Kentucky:
- Fowler, Amy.
- Martin, Ashland.
- Martin, Katherine.

Louisiana:
- Courrege, Armand S.[1]

Maryland:
- Hetzler, Harry W.[1]
- Miller, William F.

Michigan:
- Mohr, Ross V.

Minnesota:
- Doran, Ethel A.[1]
- Jacobson, John M.
- Lee, Alfred.[2]
- Post, Eunice.[1]
- Spong, Hilda.[1]

Mississippi:
- Gwin, Lilly.
- Pearson, Lawrence S.

Missouri:
- Claussen, Hugo.[1]
- Ladd, Cecil.[1]
- Pfaff, Dorothy.
- Roberts, Lucille.[1]
- Smith, Harley W.[1]

Montana:
- Gibson, Wallace.

Nebraska:
- Andrewjeski, Frank A.
- Clark, Gladys.
- Cowen, Ella.
- Cuscaden, T. Scott.
- Fry, Eugene.
- Hladik, Emil.
- Jelinek, James.
- Kuta, Stacia.
- Lewis, Bessie.
- Marshall, Charles.
- Newell, Jean.[1]
- Newman, Harold G.
- Olson, Regina.[1]
- Pearson, Ellen.
- Treuke, Oscar.

New York:
- Ensworth, Clinton B. F.
- Fancher, Frederic G.
- Knox, Edith Ruth.
- Pulver, Henry J.
- Tredwell, Sara.

North Carolina:
- Boggs, Edith S.
- Brady, Emma.
- Hamilton, Irene.
- Hunter, William Oscar.
- Zachary, Ophelia.

North Dakota:
- Heupel, Philip A.

[1] Admitted for school year 1914–15.

[2] Those not included in last report.

Ohio:
Hetzel, Edward M.
Pilliod, Norbert.
McConnell, Willard.
Rumsey, Frances.
Volp, Herbert C.
Wondrack, John.[1]
Oklahoma:
Harold, Ethel.
Hazzard, Maude.
Price, Guard S.
Oregon:
Kau, Marguerite.[1]
Mokko, Lilly.
Pennsylvania:
Durian, Walter G.
Hughes, Frederick H.
Rosenstein, Rebecca H.
Sadelmyer, Louise.
Wilhelm, Curtin.
South Carolina:
Morrison, Sallie.
South Dakota:
Hoisington, Flossie.
Tennessee:
Olinger, Oscar Ray.[1]
Osborne, T. Watson.[1]
Ozier, Claude V.[1]
Utah:
Keeley, Alfred C., jr.
Keeley, Kate Orr.
Soderberg, Lillian.
Utah—Continued.
Wenger, Arthur.
Wenger, Ray.
Virginia:
McInturff, Oliver W.
Shannon, Russell R.
Washington:
Classen, Arthur B.
Garrison, N. Carl.
Gregory, Ethel.
Loveall, Mary E.
Maguire, Bessie.
Mellis, William B.
Peterson, Elsie T.
Skoglund, John E.
Thompson, Frank H.
Willman, Kenneth.
West Virginia:
Watts, Lula.
Watts, Narcissa.
Wickline, Roxie.
Wisconsin:
Conover, Dorothy.
Kollenbach, Mary.[1]
Toombs, Flora.
Ontario:
Burk, Elsie.
Johnson, Lawrence Erle.
Saskatchewan:
Stephenson, Rachel.
Wales:
Davies, William J.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Alabama:
Johnson, James.[1]
Delaware:
Ellingsworth, Ida.
Johnston, Florence.
Johnston, Robert.
Lynch, Edward.
McCabe, Ellen.
Peterson, Olivia.
Roberts, Pearl.
Sines, Mabel.
District of Columbia:
Allan, Raymond.
Ball, Annie.
Beaver, Benjamin.
Berman, Frank.
Bostwick, Mabel.
Cicchoni, Antonio.
Dunn, Delma.
Goetz, Frances.
Gray, William A.
Hill, Frederick.
Hutchins, Elsie.
Kenny, Emmet.
Miller, John.
Miller, Mildred.
Minter, Leonidas.
Moore, Agnes.
Moore, Cecil.
Neitzey, Annie.
District of Columbia—Continued.
Norcia, Rosie.
O'Neil, Virgie.
Pearson, Pearl.
Pucci, Luigi.
Reed, Florence.
Ridgeway, Francis.
Rowzee, Reuben.
Scott, W. Carlisle.
Stark, Leonard.
Turner, Harry.
Werdig, Robert.
Illinois:
Cordano, John.
Iowa:
Jamison, Fern.
Maryland:
Bowen, Clyde.[1]
New Mexico:
Dwyer, Helen.
Dwyer, Irene.
Ohio:
Pilliod, Norbert.
Texas:
Wheeler, Elma.
Saskatchewan:
Stephenson, Rachel.
Wales:
Davies, William J.

[1] Admitted for the school year 1914–15.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 29th of December and closing the next to the last Friday in March; the third beginning the following Monday and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacation is from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. Pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacation and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $350 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing and extraordinary medical attention, and all in the college except clothing, books, and extraordinary medical attendance.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, so far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel service on Sunday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

TO BE USED IN THE LIBRARY
Does Not Circulate

BOUND BY
GEORGE A.
SIMONDS
& CO.
1230
TAYLOR ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.